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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 22— BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 27, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI & WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS RELEASED

Subash Bose Arrested: Lathi Charge In Calcutta

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ANXIOUS FOR HIS FATHER'S HEALTH

—:o:—

Unlawful Instigation Ordinance Applied To Many Districts In Bombay

MAHATMA & MRS NAIDU REACH BOMBAY TO-DAY

POONA Jan. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi was released at 11 O'clock to-night.—A. P.

MAHATMA & MRS NAIDU ARRIVING IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu, who were released at 11 p.m. from Yeravda Jail, were motored to Chinchward station and there they boarded the 11-15 train from Poona for Bombay. First class carriages were reserved for them and they were accompanied by four attendants.—A. P.

EARLIER.

Gandhiji Prepares To Leave Jail

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 26

The Chief Jailor busied himself in and out of the jail obviously superintending the final arrangements and packing Mahatma Gandhi's multifarious luggage including small library, several charkhas, countless manuscripts and translations through which Gandhi had beguiled the tedium of his enforced inactivity. He paid little attention to the bustle around him connected with his departure, his mind absorbed in future plans which must be decided when he meets other Congress leaders. And then, suddenly, it was whispered that Mahatma Gandhi had intimated Major Martin, the Jail Superintendent, that he was preparing a statement which would be handed to him. The nature of this statement is a mystery.

HOW HE DEPARTS.

Shortly before 11 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi clad in his usual loin cloth and covered with a blanket prepared for his departure. The party entered a large car and left the jail, quickly followed by another containing Mrs. Naidu from the female jail across the road.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI

GANDHIJI KEEPS SILENCE

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 26.

A handful of pressmen shivered all night outside the Yeravda Jail awaiting the sudden release of Mahatma Gandhi. From 8 o'clock yesterday evening, high prison officials were bustling around making plans for the release.

No definite intimation was given to Mahatma Gandhi until this morning but as Monday is his day of silence, it is impossible to ascertain his views on the subject. He merely signified his acceptance of the release with a nod of the head and then pursued his morning activities.

When it was pointed out to him that the choice of destination was left to him, Gandhiji took a pencil and wrote on a slip of paper his desired destination. As his period of silence expires at three this afternoon it is possible he may then make a comment on the release and also mention his views regarding the

(Continued On Page 7.)

PREMIER'S DECLARATION TO BE PLACED BEFORE KARACHI CONGRESS IN MARCH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Releases of Mahatma Gandhi and about 35 other Congress leaders will take place almost simultaneously, this evening, for which instructions were issued by Lord Irwin's Government last evening. The object in fixing this evening was to prevent complications with any developments that might take place in connection with to-day's celebrations all over India. Moreover certain local Governments required time even for releasing political leaders. In fact it is learnt that certain local Governments originally opposed the proposal to release leaders on conditions; while others still preferred temporary releases only. That explains the phrase, in Lord Irwin's statement, that releases are made "in consultation with local Governments", and not with their concurrence as might have been expected.

Lobby rumours show that Bombay and Punjab Governments were against releases without any conditions. But Lord Irwin triumphed.

There is a general appreciation at this opportune action of Lord Irwin's Government, as this might pave the way, so it is expected, for a general amnesty, though not very early. The general amnesty will come about only after Congress leaders, who are to be released this evening, have had consultations with Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar who are expected to be in Allahabad on February 8th and come up to Delhi by February 10th.

The motion for the grant of amnesty is still the subject of leaders of all parties in the Assembly; but there is the difficulty as regards the formula. Speculations are rife as to the possible attitude of Congress leaders to the Premier's declaration, and there is a general presumption that they would commend the declaration to the serious consideration of the Karachi Congress to be held in March.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL RELEASED.

Motilal's Health Causes Anxiety.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was released this morning at about ten o'clock. He was brought to Anand Bhawan by the Commissioner. I saw him an hour later and he looked worried and tired and said that he was much concerned about the state of health of his father, who passed a very bad night and is not well at all. Panditji was released a few hours earlier than the time fixed in view of Pandit Motilal's state of health. Mr. R. S. Pandit, son-in-law of Pandit Motilal has also been allowed to come and see Pandit Motilal.—A. P. Special.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU RELEASED.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was released to-day from Lucknow Jail and brought by car to Allahabad. —A. P. Special.

MOTILALJI NOT MAKING STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Till Working Committee Members Are Consulted.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is unable to give interviews, but when he was shown the Viceroy's statement, Panditji informed me he does not like to express his opinion on the matter without consulting Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru and his other colleagues of the Working Committee.—A. P. Special.

PANDIT MOTILAL PASSES A SLEEPLESS NIGHT.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru had a sleepless night and was unable to give an interview this morning on the Viceroy's statement regarding the release of the Congress leaders. He has informed the Associated Press that he does not like to express his opinion on the matter without consulting Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his other colleagues of the Working Committee.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT'S GESTURE.

Congressmen Diffident.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Responsible Congress leaders are very reticent about giving their opinion on the gesture of the Government in releasing Mahatma Gandhi and others. As regards the general body of the Congressmen, some take the action as a favourable sign, but others who are extreme in their views are still diffident about the result and press for general amnesty. The Liberals are quite pleased. It appears that there will be no definite decision about the future Congress policy, till the full meeting of the Working Committee with Gandhiji and other leading men. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not inclined to say anything, and as he appeared worried over his father's health, I did not press him.—A. P. Special.

MAHADEV DESAI RELEASED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

Mr. Mahadev Desai was released this morning from Sabarmati Jail in pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to release the members of the All-India Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

SUBAS BOSE ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Leading "Independence Day" Procession

CALCUTTA, January 26.

Mayor Subhas Bose was arrested this afternoon when leading a procession towards the monument of the maidan.—A. P. Special.

ARRESTS AND SEARCHES.

Mr. Abinash Bhattacharya, Secretary, Bengal Presidency Students' Association, was arrested this morning, while attempting to hold a meeting at Shraddhanand Park. All public parks are strongly guarded by police with gates barred.

Three persons were arrested in Burra Bazar area for announcing a programme of the Independence Day celebrations and two women and several volunteers for picketing. A number of houses also were searched and a quantity of papers seized.—A. P.

SIXTY INJURED IN LATHI CHARGE

—:o:—

C. D. Committee Members Arrested

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day procession, which Sjt. Subhas Bose was leading to the Monument in Maidan started from the Corporation premises and when it reached the crossing of Corporation Street and Chowringhee its progress was obstructed by mounted police who formed a cordon.

Sjt. Bose leading broke through the cordon proceeded towards the maidan and as they reached the head of the road leading to the monument they were charged by the Police, as a result of which several persons received injuries. Mr. Bose was then placed under arrest and taken to Lalbazar. Women volunteers, however, succeeded in getting to the staircases of the monument in the meantime and continued crying "Bande Mataram" and reading passages from Independence Resolution. They then formed a procession and proceeded towards the Esplanade, when they were arrested under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. The crowd around them was then charged with lathis and dispersed.

About 50 women were taken to the Thana under arrest, but all were subsequently discharged.

Enquiries in Medical College and Congress Hospitals show about 60 injured were admitted there, 10 in the former and 50 in the latter.

Attempts to hold a meeting at Cornwallis Square were made by Sjt. Suresh Chandra Mazumdar President and 6 other members of Bengal Council of Civil Disobedience. On arrival at the gate of the Square, they were formally placed under arrest, but when they persisted in attempting reading out passages from Independence Resolution. They were charged and dispersed, several receiving slight injuries.—A. P. Special.

KIRANSHANKAR ROY DETAINED IN OWN HOME.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Kiranshankar Roy, barrister, and a wellknown Congressman belonging to Subhas Boses's group has been detained in his own home in a European Asylum Lane under Section 54 of Police Act, namely, apprehension of the breach of peace in connection with to-day's celebration.—A. P. Special.

BIJAPUR CELEBRATIONS.

BIJAPUR, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was celebrated to-day. Dictator Sjt. Umarji read out the Independence resolution and got it repeated by the audience. The National Flag was hoisted in the morning and flags were distributed in the city.

UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE EXTENDED

—:o:—

To Ensure Peaceful Negotiations ?

In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification (Political) dated the 23rd December 1930, issued by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance), 1930 (XI of 1930), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Ordinance to declare that the districts of East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara shall be notified areas for the purposes of the said Ordinance; and

(2) under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the said Ordinance further to declare that in the notified areas mentioned in clause (1), any fee or amount payable to Government for grazing, grass cutting or for the use of any other produce of land under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), or the rules made thereunder or any amount due to Government under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), or land revenue or any sum recoverable as arrears of land revenue or rents of estates which are for the time being under the superintendence or management of an officer of Government and are recoverable as arrears of land revenue under any law for the time being in force or rents of agricultural lands comprised in such estates and all sums recoverable as arrears of or along with the last mentioned rents shall be notified liabilities.

SECTION 144 IN CAMBAY.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, Jan. 26.

Section 144 has been promulgated and processions and meetings are prohibited in the Cambay State.

The State grass depot worth rupees one lakh was burnt down by fire.

The Collector of Kaira has sent a circular to the Municipalities of the District asking them to take action against those who erase census numbers on houses, under Sections 114 and 117 of I. P. C. Accordingly the Kapadwanj Municipality has resolved to take action against those who commit this offence.

Lest We Forget

MORE THAN 50,000 PERSONS CONVICTED FOR SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

101 PERSONS KILLED: 427 WOUNDED TILL JULY

NEW DELHI, January 26.

When the Assembly met to-day Sir James Crerar replying to Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that 54,000 persons were convicted for offences connected with the Civil Disobedience movement between April and December of whom 20,000 had been convicted on charges of picketing and intimidation.

25,503 STILL IN JAIL.

The number of persons undergoing imprisonment at the end of December was 25,503.

PROVINCIAL ROLL OF HONOUR.

Provincial figures respectively of those sentenced to imprisonment for Civil Disobedience offences and now undergoing imprisonment being as follows:—Madras—3,998 and 2,110, Bombay—9,732 and 3,803, Bengal—11,463 and 2,973, U. P.—7,606 and 4,555, Punjab—3,561 and 1,349, Bihar and Orissa—10,899 and 4,080, C. P.—3,861, and 2,139 Assam—1,089 and291 North West Frontier Province—761 and 337, Coorg—6 and 4 Delhi—1,073 and 953.

101 KILLED: 427 WOUNDED TILL JULY.

Casualties among the public during April, May, June and July due to firing were 101 were killed and 427 wounded. Figures after July are being collected.—A.P.

LENGTHY INDIA DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

Premier Answers Churchill's Objections

LONDON, Jan. 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Freeman asked whether Mr. Benn had received information of any steps taken by the National Congress or whether the Government contemplated action to secure an understanding for calling off of Civil Disobedience campaign and to release political prisoners?

Mr. Benn replied that in order to allow full facilities for discussion of Mr. MacDonalds statement at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference it had been decided to release unconditionally Mr. Gandhi and permanent and officiating members of the Congress Working Committee who held office since 1st January 1930.

Replying to supplementary questions Mr. Benn said full announcement had been made by Viceroy yesterday. He would inform the House how many were released as soon as possible. He was unable to say at present whether any action was contemplated with regard to other prisoners.

PRESS GAG AND BENN

Mr. Freeman asked if the Ordinances would be simultaneously repealed, particularly that relating to the press in view of the importance of having public opinion crystallised on the matter. Mr. Benn said he was unable to say anything beyond the Viceroy's statement.—Reuter.

Immediately after the questions the Premier initiated debate on the Round Table Conference by moving an adjournment. The debate will be in the nature of a review of the work of the Round Table Conference. There is no formal motion before the House and there will be no division.

Lord Willingdon was in the Peers gallery. Sir Leslie Wilson and Sir Michael O'Dwyer were also present.—Reuter.

TROOPS CALLED OUT ON 10 OCCASIONS

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Benn said that troops were employed on 10 occasions in 1930 to assist the police in India. Asked whether military considered this unwelcome duty. Mr. Benn said that there had been closest co-operation between the civil and military authorities and the military had willingly given their assistance. Additions had been made to the police forces in most provinces.

PRESS CENSORSHIP

In the House of Commons Mr. William Brown asked why a telegram from General Council of Burmese Associations sent to the Premier before the meeting of the Round Table Conference with reference to the separation of Burma, was not submitted to the Conference. Mr. Benn, who replied, said that there was no reason to single out this particular telegram or place it before the Round Table Conference in preference to the one received in August urging immediate separation and the scores received from Burma during the Conference.

Mr. Brown asked what steps were taken to ascertain the view of Burma apart from the view of Burma's "single representative." Mr. Benn replied that there was a mass of relevant material and more than one representative from Burma.

Mr. Freeman suggested that there should be further opportunity of considering Burma's wishes before the final separation.

Commander Kenworthy pointed out that nothing could prevent Burma from again federating with India if she desired.

Mr. Benn said that the Government policy was stated in reply of 26th January.

EVOLUTION STEP BY STEP.

The Prime Minister in moving adjournment, said "As the House knows this is being done to enable a statement to be made to-day on the R.T.C. to enable the House to discuss it. I should like to begin by emphasising the fact that the present position has been the result of evolution taken step by step, each with its inevitable con-

(Continued On Page 7.)

RELEASED LEADERS SHOULD REFUSE TO MEET OR CONSIDER PREMIER'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

TILL ALL COMRADES ARE SET FREE

Mr. Nariman's Advice To Countrymen

Mr. K. F. Nariman in a statement to the "Chronicle" says:—

"As stated before, in view of the Lahore Congress Resolution, an open session of the Congress will have to be summoned shortly, to consider the situation. The Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. can only recommend a resolution to the General Congress. The time for the holding of Annual Congress Session was altered at Lahore, and instead of Christmas Vacation, it was decided to call the next Session at Karachi in February or March 1931. So, it would not be necessary to call a special Session but the regular annual session may be summoned in March or April next. In view of the altered circumstances, I would suggest an alteration in the venue, that instead of Karachi it may be called in Bombay.

Besides, it is extremely unfair to the large number of political workers and leaders who are still left behind in prisons, when the original initiators and prime movers of the movement are alone released. Instead of creating the desired calm atmosphere, this course is likely to create more discontent and misunderstanding.

ALL COMRADES MUST BE RELEASED.

I submit that the released leaders should refuse to meet or consider till all their colleagues and followers are similarly unconditionally set free and all ordinances withdrawn, and bans against all Congress bodies all over the country removed.

Various Congress Committees will have to meet and consider the Election of President and Members of the A. I. C. C. for the ensuing open Session of the Congress. Till that is done this half measure will not achieve the object intended.

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C R4206

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C 4208

CHEAP airy and well lighted double and single room in Cassum Mitha's new building near B. B. Ry., Lower Parel station Apply on premises.
C R4213

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FOR SALE—Second-hand ENGINEERING BOOKS, cheap to Students of Marine and Electrical Engineering. Apply Box No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4211

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PURCHASER for best-reputed and paying Washing Company in very good locality. Minimum profit Rs. 200 per month. Offers invited, apply Box No. 625, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R4207

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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DELHI JOINT WATER BOARD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED and will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 7th February, 1931, for the supply of "PACKING AND GENERAL ENGINE STORES" for use at the Water Works, Delhi, for one year from 1st April, 1931 to 31st March, 1932.

Details of Stores with approximate quantities together with the forms of tender can be had on application. The price of a form is Rs. 2/- only.

The cost of Stores is estimated at Rs. 12,000/-.

The Stores are to be delivered F. O. R, Subzimandi Railway Station in the case of tenders outside Delhi and in the case of local firms delivery must be at Water Works' Stores.

Samples of Packing to be supplied must accompany the tender.

SOHAN LAL.
R. B., P. C. S.,
Secretary, Delhi Joint Water Board.
Delhi Dated the Jan. '31.
2415

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY the 29th January, 1931, at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay to transact the business following:—

Agenda:—

To consider the Report of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee and to submit a proper reply thereto to the Government of Bombay.

By Order of the Committee,
RATILAL L. THAKKAR.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 26th January 1931.
2416

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous to take on lease for five or ten years the running Ice Plant (12 tons capacity), Soda Factory and complete Foundry Workshop, are invited to make an offer of their terms to the undersigned up to 6th February, 1931. Workshops and Machinery open to inspection at the site of Rampur State Factories, near Railway Station. Present lease expires on 14th April, 1931.

FINANCE MINISTER.
Rampur State, U. P.
2397

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Ship Stores, such as Scrap Iron, Cable Chain, Cable Shackles Boiler Tubes, Barometer, Old Rails, Boat Anchors, Life Boat and Gigs, Old Motor Cars, Outboard Motor Engine, Old Pipes, Manilla and Steel Wire Rope, Rubber and Canvas Hose, Leather Belting, Electric Gear, Gally Gear, Old Linen and Carpets, Life Jackets, Empty Steel Barrels, Packing Cases, Crates, Casks; Paint Kegs, Tins, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th January, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the P. and O. Dock and at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dock the abovementioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements.

The Excelsior

To-day 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Fiction's Greatest Detective comes to life in the ALL-TALKING THRILLER
THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
featuring
CLIVE BROOK
Based on the Famous Stories of Conan Doyle.

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BEAUTIFUL
JOAN CRAWFORD
IN
HER MOST ALLURING ROMANCE
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JOAN CRAWFORD and JOHN MACK BROWN in "MONTANA MOON"

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At The Opening of the South Indian Exhibition in Bangalore.

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

At Last—

after months in slime-covered trenches amid the numbing roar of cannon—women! What if these war-battered, love-hungry youths forgot the Girl at home. What if they gave themselves to soft, warm, welcoming arms. You'll love and forgive them, when you see them in ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S great novel depicted on the screen.

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For her favors, men risked their lives against monsters of the deep, and fought to the death against each other.

The adventure film you've been longing for, made on the actual tropical location! It's amazing! Don't Miss It!

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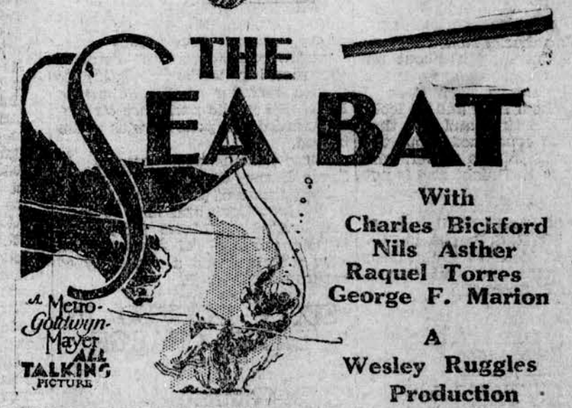

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PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN AT THE LOWEST PRICE.
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This Evening and every Evening at 6-30 P.M.
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Famous Russian Dancer —MISS NINA Daily Fascinating —MISS NINA Variety Dance
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DISCARDED LOVE
SURYA PRAKASH FILM CO.'S (Parel) Master Production
Daily Three Shows at 5, 7-30, and 10 p.m.
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A Thrilling Talking and Singing Romance
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GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
See Care-free Paris at Play Hear the Popular Song Hits by the fascinating Musical Comedy Artiste.

SRIMATI KAMALADEVI SPEAKS FROM BEHIND THE BARS.

A Letter From Yeravada Prison.

The Allahabad Correspondent of "The Hindu" writes:—

The life of a pressman is exciting enough; each day to him is an adventure and if this adventure brings to him in its wake a letter from within a small chamber in the Women's Prison at the Central Prison at Yerawda; and if, that letter is from no less a person than Shrimati Kamala Devi Chattopaddhyaya, he may be pardoned for the enthusiasm with which he sets about publishing such a letter. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of setting out before you, and your readers in cold print, the very fine letter of a remarkable woman, a person whose career has been as brilliant as it has been romantic, and who for many months led the Civil Disobedience Campaign in the City of Bombay, not many months ago.

The letter is dated Yerawda, Central Prison, January 4.

"My dear B————" it runs: "It was sweet of you to have sent your good wishes to us both, although we are what is popularly known as lying behind the bars. The whole of the message was so much of you—the paper with its sundown shade the delicate design and the dainty little line—all suggested you and did bring back a fragrant memory to me. Not that I had not thought of you before that. I had been hoping to write to you sometime before I left this "Sanatorium." Only it is such a job to get one's friends all in, when one can write but a very limited number of letters. Still if thoughts could convey some fragment of one's feeling mine must have often taken to you a lot of affection and good wishes.

"I shall have your message conveyed to Harin. He will, I know, be very good to receive it. He is now in the Nasik Jail, and is given rope-making! Isn't it strange to think of his sensitive fingers making ropes! Still in his theatre craft he is to handle pretty rough material, the only difference being the one is done in the burning flame of creative energy, whilst the other is done under the wearisome goading of a daily task. "Task" in a prison has a peculiar significance, unlike anything like the daily drudgery of the outside world. I suppose it is a matter of association. The prison is a world quite by itself and life in it, is an experience that is well worth having.

HORIZON WITHIN AND WITHOUT

"The first land mark I missed was the horizon, on account of the high walls around. It is a curious feeling when you realise that you are living in a world which has no horizon! For a moment I was rather bewildered. I was tired too when I entered those massive iron gates to be conscious of anything except weariness. I had only just that interest in my surroundings to ask for my bed and within fifteen minutes of my admission I was lost in the land of slumber. For a whole week I seemed to have slept on.....

"It was, let me tell you, a grand week of real good rest—rest such as I had never had in all my life. I was alone too in my cell then; and the solitude of it was beautiful to me. It was only when I began to consciously settle down that I became aware of the absence of the horizon around me. This fact left a very deep impression upon me. It suggests so many things that one cannot put into words. But you can guess—still I have been happy here. It is strange what a sense of freedom my incarceration has brought me—sounds like a paradox? Isn't it? But no, I mean it. Do you know why? Because one is so relieved of most of the usual duties and responsibilities of Life. Life has grown wider and limitless within me. All my inwardness has expanded, the horizon has really been removed not only from without, but from within as well. Perhaps deep in the world of meditation when the life of doing ceases, and even the sense of being slips away one experiences this. Do you think I am imagining? No, no. I am recording to you very faithfully what I have actually experienced. The outer world seems something far removed from me. For the first time I have been able completely to relax myself. It is a delightful feeling of sinking into myself and floating on, as when you are tired of swimming in the swift waters you float away sometimes. It has also been the test of my inward strength—the gauging of my own depths. This supreme feeling of contentment has come as a surprise to me. I who have been so used to an active life, one so full of a restless energy.....

"But then do not take what I have written of my life as the standard of prison life. It is on the other hand, the record of an individual, to whom the prison affords certain opportunities, which could not have been secured normally. It has, if I might say so, merely helped me to give expression to one side of my nature that need this retreat, enforced as it has been——

"The rest, however, has done me enormous lot of good. I lead a very regular life. I feel slim and smarter. I have been able to reduce my needs to the absolute minimum with regard to everything. I am actually managing with just 2 saries. I miss nothing, never once have I chafed against the bars, nor even subconsciously wanted to get out of this place altough I know I shall be very happy to leave this on the day of my release.

"I live mostly in the open air from six in the morning when our 'day' begins. We have (Sarojini and myself) a beautiful garden which is 'a joy for ever.' I sleep out in the verandah and enjoy the night. Each dawn I welcome with gladness and each night I bid farewell with happy thoughts. I spend most of my time reading. I have done quite a bit of serious study. I have occasional breaks of cooking and sewing.

THE DUMB WORLD AROUND.

"Mrs. Naidu and I share a cell between us and we are excluded from all other prisoners here, political and otherwise. But we have a host of dumb creatures sharing the roof with us. There are two cats, and whom we are desperately trying to get rid of, as they both make rather exacting demand on our small store of food, without actually professing any kind of Socialism! Then there is a family of frogs and toads that only emerge when the bugle goes every night at nine. We have also battles royal with a host of sparrows who seem to be well vest in the legal precept 'Possession is nine-tenths of law.' They seem to show too a grimmer determination than the Satyagrahis in Bombay. We have also a very talkative couple of doves.

"Such is our interesting world. The only noises that penetrate into this female sanctuary from the male world around, are the inimitable musical chords set up every night by the jackals and donkeys. Now then I must close. Write to me please, and I will expect a nice long letter from you and your sister. How is she? Does she wear the Bikaner sari I gave her? I like to see her in red. I get my release on March 1st. Give my respects to your mother. Lots of love from your same old friend—Kamala Devi."

FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY IN MADRAS.

Exhortation To Follow In Mahatma's Footsteps

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Tamil Nadu Council of Action though declared unlawful celebrated the flag salutation day, this morning, at Triplicane. Sjt. Bashyam, President, hoisted the national flag. Sjt. Nageswarao Pantulu, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, addressed the meeting. Chitoor Rajagopalachari exhorted the people to hoist the national flag in every home. Sjt. V. A. Sundaram who came from Bombay and has joined the Council of Action, Madras, made an eloquent appeal to citizens of Madras to dispel fear, act heroically and follow in the footsteps of Mahatmaji till Swaraj is won. He then referred to the present psychological movement and to the absence of police from the scene in contrast to the elaborate preparations made on the previous occasion. The flag of liberty was planted. The gathering dispersed after proceeding in a procession round the principal streets.

VICTIM OF PRESS ORDINANCE.

TWO PAPERS CLOSE DOWN.

(From Our Correspondence.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 24.

Mr. Vakil, Law student Wardha was appointed new Secretary of C. P. Marathi War Council.

The "Tarun Bharat," biweekly Congress newspaper has ceased publication from to-day, as the manager Marwari Printing Press refused to print it in view of the possibility of security being demanded under the Press Ordinance.

Another weekly paper called "Girni Kamgar" published by Nagpur Textile Union has ceased publication under similar circumstances.

AHMEDABAD, January 25.

A Viramgam' message says that "Salt Day" was observed there yesterday, when contraband salt was sold by volunteers. Salt and Customs police seized a quantity of salt from a batch of women vilunteers. At noon in the Azad maidan contraband salt was sold, when police came and dispersed the volunteers.

The local cycle dealers have resolved to seal British stocks from 1st February. They have already stopped purchasing British goods.—A. P.

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"THEY GOT WHAT THEY DESERVED"

Indian Press On R. T. C. Delegate's Failure

Under the Caption "MacDonald's lost opportunity" the Swarajya writes:—

The author of the extraordinary phantasy, "The Uncelestial City" assured us

And yet the Ruperts of debate,
The Robin Hoods of Parliament,
don't throb,
Because injustice is the thing they hate,
But because indignation is their job.

And this simulated indignation at the preversities of the Congress has sustained the Prime Minister right through his long oration. Of the essential injustice of the present system of administration; of the hopeless inadequacy of the solution or lack of solution his Government offers; of the extraordinary paradox of the Government hankering for the co-operation of people whom they have most conveniently lodged in prison—not a word of all this seasonable music escapes the Prime Minister's lips. It is indeed a pilgrimage of Hope that these Indian "representatives" more daring than wise, undertook. And the result of it is that we have a picture not of Hope but of her sister Patience enthroned in dull, lifeless stone.

Of the oxymoron of "hospitable equality", we have had evidence: and no doubt as the headlines suggested the Indian delegates might feel thoroughly satisfied. The affairs of the country still continue in the same bad old state. And no wonder. For it seems nobody knew till now what the conference was really for. The Prime Minister has condescended to lift the veil and now subtly suggests that he only wanted to put the British case before the Indian "delegates" and to hear their case to see what could be lopped off from their demands. And, then, throughly heartened by hospitable equality in Croydon and elsewhere, the Indian "representatives" are to return to their country to see if they can induce any responsible publicist or party to look at the compromise they propose to effect. Moses Primrose in the story exchanged his horse for green glasses. But Mr. MacDonald offers us in exchange for an indefinite continuance of the present state of things three things—all under the designation of safeguards.

We refuse to insult the public spirit of the country by going into further elaborate analysis of the Premier's speech. In Italy they used to turn out what is called a majolica. Its painted exterior is all alluring and captivating; you touch it and it crumbles to dust, because it is made of earth. So also with this speech so eagerly awaited in many circles, including the Assembly. One final word we should like to add: and that refers to the cry of an amnesty raised by certain over-zealous gentlemen. They got what they deserved: and the temper of the Government both here and elsewhere is indicated by their stern determination to cow down the Congress before they will have peace. It is the Churchillian touch, but without the prudence and wisdom, the lack of which the Premier found to be the only defects of that famous oration.

Need For Amnesty

—:o:—

Commenting on the Premier's statement, the "Hindu" writes:—

Examining, the substance of the announcement made by the Premier, it has to be noted, in the first instance, that the declaration by His Majesty's Government as to the basis of the new constitution is much more specific and direct than that of the loose phraseology that was offered by Lord Irwin in connection with the peace negotiations. The declaration of His Majesty's Government in this respect thus represents an advance on that position; but it does not meet in full the terms of the National Demand." It is a fair deduction from this statement that His Majesty's Government have accepted the priciple of full responsible government for India with translations safeguards, an offer which Congress and Nationalist leaders were willing to consider fifteen months ago, if what was offered was the reality and not the mere forms of responsible government. It is true, no doubt, that the Lahore Congress adopted resolutions based on the demand of independence, but so long as the substance of freedom and full self-government could be guaranteed, we think there would still be a fair and reasonable basis of negotiation with Congress leaders for an honourable settlement.

But what is of immediate consequence for the purpose of meeting the critical situation in India to-day is not the elaborate discussion of these details, but the immediate taking of steps to see that those whose co-operation is admittedly essential to the successful evolution of a workable scheme and the establishment of that peace and goodwill which is so necessary in the interests of both countries are enabled to consider these proposals in full freedom and in all fairness to express their desire to co-operate in furthering what the Viceroy properly termed the "ultimate common purpose" of all. It is from this view that we are bound to say that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, valuable as his pronouncement is, has not found himself able to rise above the narrow official outlook that has so long dominated and obstructed the conduct of honourable peace negotiation between the Congress leaders and the Government.

"A TRUCE TO THIS FIDDLING!"

Durban Indian Paper Trounces Fazli Hussain's Statement

'WITHDRAW INDIAN AGENT IF S. A. GOVT. REFUSES TO CALL A R. T. C.'

(From Our Correspondent)

Johannesburg, Dec. 25.

Sir Fazli Hussein's statement on the position of Indians in South Africa made in reply to representations by the Imperial Citizenship Association came to our notice only when the Indian mail was received a fortnight ago. It was sheer negligence on the part of the Reuter's Limited to underestimate the importance of such a statement which had so vital a connection with South Africa. and this was apparent when we realised that not even a summary was cabled to South Africa by Reuter. This Press Agency does the same usually here and India is not at all informed of the developments in this country in connection with the grievances of the Indian community. We could at least wish that Reuter's Limited which hold so much interest in India would at least condescend enough to acquaint India occasionally with the development of the Indian problem here and do likewise in India for South Africa for the enlightenment of the political struggle which is carried on in India.

NOTHING BUT SLAVERY.

A perusal of the statement made by Sir Fazli on behalf of the Government of India convinces us that the representations made by him to the Government of South Africa are either valueless or are such as could be safely ignored by the Union Government. The Indian press in this country is sorely disappointed and it has not concealed its wrath.

The "Indian Opinion" (Phoenix) remarks: "We do not see anything of much importance in this long statment so that our countrymen in that province (Transvaal) can take some kind of consolation. Sir Fazli Hussein has not disclosed what actual proposals have been suggested by the Government of India to solve this problem. It is certain that the Indian community cannot be a party in the settlement that can be arrived at between the Indian and the Union Governments if that settlement robs the community of their existing rights and accepts the degrading principle of segregation. No one has a right to barter away the birthrights of the future generation of the Indian community in this country. We hope that Sir Fazli Hussein will see that the dominion of South Africa will not dare to insult the national self-respect of India. Our position and our status is no better than that of a slave in this dominion. Many Europeans in this country enjoy full citizenship rights although they are not the subjects of the British Empire. Indians are the subjects of the British Empire; their civilisation, literature, history, art, music and culture are no less inferior than those of any other nations of the world and yet they are treated merely as slaves in this dominion. May we ask Sir Fazli Hussein whether such a condition of his countrymen here harms the national self-respect and racial pride of India or not?"

REPRESENTATIONS WITHOUT SINCERITY.

"The Indian Views" (Durban) shatters the meaningless arguments to pieces and exposes the policy of the Government of India by summarising the grievances of the Indians which have remained intact in spite of the representations. through whose flimsy transparency, contends the paper, could be glimpsed a background of barrenness and impotency of purpose which are not likely to impress an arrogant Afrikanderdom. It offers an outspoken criticism and declares:

"We have had enough of such representations, throughout the whole history of their relations with this country and what have they achieved for us? The sacrifice of our cherished ideals as men. of our principles as human beings, of our self-respect, of our honour as a nation. Since the year 1914, these "representations" have achieved for us:

"(a) the eternal closing of South Africa's door to Indians.

(b) the snatching away of our vested rights.

(c) laws galore designed to harass and hound us out of the land.

(d) an enhancement of administrative oppression in the application of Immigration laws.

(e) the robbing us of our municipal franchise in Natal.

(f) the despoiling us of the right to purchase land in Transvaal

(g) the making it practically impossible for us to obtain trading licenses.

(h) the expatriation of thousands of our deluded countrymen.

(i) the principle of 'voluntary' deportation of even those of us born in South Africa.

(j) the infamous Condonation plot whereby some 1400 Indians have been robbed of the right to bring their wives and children into the country.

(k) the condition whereby those who overstay three years in India become automatically deported for life.

(l) the placing of Indian seal and signature to statutes that stigmatise us as an inferior race.

(m) a hundred other major and minor etceteras, etceteras."

POST-AGREEMENT MEASURES.

After referring to Capetown Agreement, the Indian Views continues: "Since the Upliftment Agreement was signed in 1927, the Union Government had time enough to pass.

(a) The Flag and Nationality Bill,

(b) the Old Age Pensions Bill,

(c) the Women's Franchise Bill, and

(d) the Riotous Assemblies Bill.

"In just how far do these noble and uplifting measures indicate post-agreement Afrikanderdom's desire to uplift the Indian? Let us see:

(a) refuses to recognise Indians as South African nationals by denying them the right to become naturalized.

(b) denies aged and infirm Indians the benefits of a pension available to other nationalities.

(c) explicitly mentions that no Indian woman is to have the vote, and (d) ordains that any Indian whom the Minister of Justice may in his wisdom deem to be a dangerous agitator could be deported to India.

"A TRUCE TO THIS FIDDLING!"

"When the first two of these "upliftment" laws were framed, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri was here Did he then remind the Union Government of its obligations to uplift the Indians? And did Sir Kurma Reddi make any "representations" to them anent either of the last two? Dare any one charge us with uttering ought but the truth when we say that while we in this country are being gradually burnt to cinders the Indian Government's "representations" on our behalf so far hav been worth neither more nor less than Nero's fiddling? For Heaven's sake, a truce to this eternal fiddling or we Indians in South Africa shall soon be reduced to ashes."

INDIAN AGENT BE WITHDRAWN

These comments are a testimony to the profound perturbation caused by the introduction of the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill, which the Government has decided to place on the Statute Book next year, under which the Indian community passes. All the leaders are unanimous that they should not rescind the resolution passed at the emergency conference held in October at Johannesburg, and that the Capetown annual conference to be held in a week should positively affirm it with equal emphasis that the Indian Agent should be withdrawn from South Africa if the latter refuses to call a Round Table Conference to decide further action and if it does not withdraw the Asiatic Tenure Bill The Rev. C. F. Andrews will arrive in South Africa in due time to attend the Conference at Capetown which is meeting to discuss vital questions affecting the community, including immigration, Asiatic Tenure Bill, condonation, repatriation, old age pension and licenses

—:o:—

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

(From Our Special Correspdt.).

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The important event during the week has been the British Premier's speech at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference in London which as far as can be ascertained in the Indian Commercial Circle has not been received with any amount of enthusiasm or hopes. The Report to the effect that such matters relating to finance as Currency, Tariffs etc., are to be entrusted to the Viceroy has produced a feeling of pessimism amongst the Indian Commercial community in general and it is believed in many quarters that the so-called economic drain will continue as before and it will result into a further impoverishment to this country. It is difficult to say at this stage how far this view is correct but the fact remains that the Indian Commercial community has not so far taken a favourable view of the Premier's speech relating to business and commerce in India and this was evident from the general decline in prices alround in all important markets such as Shares, Cotton, Seeds and others. Much more will however depend upon the attitude which the prominent Congress leaders will now adopt and the Indian Commercial community has been anxiously waiting and watching further developments. The yarn market continues rather steady but quiet on the whole during the week with a slightly better feeling, but the prices remain more or less unchanged. Dealers are more inclined to wait and watch further developments in the country before taking any risk in making large purchases although in view of steady Cotton and some improvement reported from Ahmedabad and other centres in yarn and cloth, in ordinary circumstances they would have made a start. There has been comparatively better demand for coarse counts such as 2s, 4s, and 6s and some sales amounting to about 2,000 bales have been made by our Mills at fair prices. The future course of the market is yet uncertain although a little more hopeful than before and dealers and consumers both here and in up-country have been anxiously awaiting the future political developments in this country.

English Yarns:—The strong Boycott campaign has been seriously affecting sales in this class of yarns and although very little forward business is being done during the last few weeks, the stocks are yet large and sales have been rendered very difficult even at heavy losses to

Mr. J. K. Panday of Bombay who has passed the Bachelor of Salesmanship examination of the London University.

the dealers. As a matter of fact there has been very small demand from the consuming districts in this class of yarns.

Japanese Yarns:—Sales are moderate and prices remain more or less unchanged. Except in 40s and 2|42s and in Mercerized yarns business is very restricted. Violent fluctuations in Shanghai Exchange have also been adversely affecting sales of Shanghai yarns.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—After some slight improvement reported last week the market has been again unfavourably affected on account of constant offerings by some Continental Makers at lower rates as well as by fears of keen Japanese competition. Stocks have also been increasing and the future tendency is rather uncertain.

Indian Yarns:—The Mofussil Mills have been taking full care to make free sales of their yarns whenever business is offered to them and as the immediate requirements of the buyers are more or less satisfied by them, the Bombay Mills hardly now experience that sort of big enquiry for their yarns as they used to do before. Sales are therefore very moderate and in small quantities and that too for their well-known Brands, when offered at cheaper rates. Enquiries have increased from the Punjab and Northern markets, but Southern markets as well as Rangoon, Egypt and Export markets remain rather dull and featureless. Cotton has remained pretty firm and if the political situation shows some improvement we are inclined to believe that confidence in the present level of prices will be restored and there will be improved demand for yarns in course of time.

A BERLIN CREMATORIUM.

Scientific Method Of Disposal Of Dead.

(By KO ZAYE).

BERLIN, Jan. 5.

At a conservative estimate, it can safely be asserted, that today 80 per cent. of the Germans burn their dead. There exist various societies, throughout Germany called "Volks Feurbestattunge Verein" the members of which on their death are assured of a decent funeral and proper cremation out of the funds of the Association.

The reasons why cremation of the dead has made such great strides in Germany are (1) it is hygienic, especially in the case of infectious diseases; (2) economic, a whole graveyard can be replaced by a crypt underground in the Crematorium itself, where row on row of urns line the walls and niches; (3) a return to a terrible consciousness in a buried coffin, where the person is not yet dead, but in a state of coma, is prevented.

I attended in Berlin the funeral of a young German friend of mine. The Crematorium was a dome roofed building with wings, ... of dark grey stone. Its architecture was so unmistakable, that over the gate, there was no board necessary to advertise the fact that it was a crematorium. But strangely enough the huge black smokestack struck one as the only incongruous note.

There was the office, with many clerks and officials, the Information Bureau, where one is supplied with all particulars concerning cremation and crematoriums, which, by the way, (in Berlin at least), belong to the Corporation. There is also the weekly Journal of the Cremation Association. In one corner of the compound there was the glass hot house and flower shop, where flowers and wreaths are sold.

The German are thorough in all things, and particularly so in the burning of their dead, to which they attach a certain deep sentiment rare among western nations. The waiting room of a crematorium and the waiting room of a railway station strike two distinct and different notes. I do not know how they achieve this, though I think the peculiar, filtered blue light and the window panes of the former accounts for the striking differences. There is also the receiving room, a special chamber, with a marble table, suitably decorated and carved on which the last remains of the cremated are placed in an urn, stamped with name, profession, date of birth, date of death and date of cremation. This is where the relatives of the cremated have to come to fetch the ashes.

Another Inspection Room is specially reserved for the relations of the dead. Just before the funeral service the coffin is wheeled in through a side door and opened while the relations take a last look at the departed thickly swathed in white, before the underground machinery of the Crematorium takes him with his fire clay disc "number" to the huge gas Furnace which burns night and day the dead of Berlin. A room on one of the upper floors, to which I had special access, as a foreigner interested in Cremation, ... looked like an operation room, ... everything bright and shining with marble and silver. This was where the corpses were washed before burning. The whole arrangement is mechanised.

PUNCTUALITY.

A miniature furnace by the side of the main furnace puzzled me for a long time till I was told that it was necessary to burn the huge amount of wreaths and flowers bought at the Hot House and left here at the Crematorium.

Even in funerals, the Germans are punctual to the minute, ... and the service lasts exactly half an hour .....for people are waiting for their turn and the funeral services take place one after the other without a break.

After we had waited in the melancholy waiting room and stood about in the still more melancholy corridor, where the square iron dungeon lamps hung from black iron chains and the railings were chains of black enamelled iron ..... the doors of a large round hall were opened and we flocked in.

THE ALTAR.

Straightaway, from a concealed gallery, doleful music burst forth ..... the dolefullest, I have ever heard. I could discern the notes of an organ, cello, violin, and male voices. The music was very good, —but it made one think of forcibly of Death, the Grave, Sorrow and Eternity.

The Altar, I learnt afterwards, was a quick change one.....to suit the tastes of Roman Catholic, Evangelist or Free-thinker. The sermon was short and to the point. Precisely a couple of minutes before the end of the half hour service,—the Preacher shut his book, raised his hand over the large coffin and bade a solemn farewell to the departed, whom we all must follow from into Eternity and the Afterlife. ';Depart, dear brother from us and be for ever at peace ....." He chanted, in sonorous tones ....." Depart..... depart—deep—a—r—t" .....and HORRORS!!!.....a cold shudder ran down my spine, while my hair stood on end, ... for the coffin suddenly gave a tremor and slowly, noisely it started to literally sink into the ground, while everybody stood up—heads bowed low, —the music sank soft and sad, punctuated by the sobs of the relatives of the departed .....and the coffin disappeared, apparently actuated by no visible agency ..... into the earth. The large hole closed and we trooped out making room for the next funeral service.

The next day, I explored, with a German official belonging to the Crematorium, ...the whole maze of underground rooms, furnaces and machinery beneath the innocent looking floor of the Crematorium.

There was, of course, the underground Crypt with its beautiful urns and ornamented niches. There stood the ashes of the departed .....silent, reposeful ..... along corridors and interminable passages in the pale electric light. There was the electric machinery, that lowered the coffin from the floor above and shut the trap door, which had startled me the day before ..... the huge Furnaces, which burn 47 corpses per day, ... fires going day and night. They resembled the boiler house of a power station with their innumerable valves, mano-meters, pipes, air pumps and pyrometers. The temperature that burns a full grown man to ashes within the hour was 1,000 degrees Centigrade. The reading on the electric pyrometer is kept constant by automatic regulation of the draught .....

I stood by and saw the whole mechanised arrangement, that carried the coffins on rails to the Furnace, ... the doors of which automatically open and close after it.

Through a small hole one could see the wood of the coffin spring at once into flames and disappear in a few seconds..... leaving the corpse on the bars of the Furnace. One sees clearly the whole of the burning process, ... till the ashes fall into a special grate together with its incombustible 'number." This is gathered and (untouched by hand) packed in a special receptacle, stamped, dated and stored till the relatives come for it in the Receiving Room, where it is placed on a special marble table (black) resembling a miniature altar.

I explored many rooms and innumerable corridors underground .....coffins with corpses lying about, all with numbers (small discs of fire clay). An electric lift took me up several floors into a wing of the Building ..... and here I saw the Store Rooms of the corpses waiting to be cremated. On each floor were rows on rows of stacked coffins on shelves ..... containing the corpses, ... the attendant told me that there were at the moment no less than 400 corpses in the whole wing, which could even hold more. This portion of the Crematorium reminded me unpleasantly of a huge Cold Room, for there were brine pipes all over the place, covered with ice, which preserved the corpses from decomposition.

The refrigerating machinery was installed underground..... quite on up-to-date plant. The attendant informed me that the day before, a very high Personage from Siam had visited the Crematorium (there are three in Berlin, mostly equipped with three altars and 2 Furnaces). The rationalised Furnace and Cremation Machinery had made such an impression on the Siamese Personage, that he had ordered a couple for Siam, where Crematoriums are to be run on German lines.

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A Punjab Geyser Bursts.

"NON-VIOLENCE IS DEAD," SAYS SIR H. CRAIK.

Threat To Newspaper Editors.

TIRADE AGAINST PRESS, PLATFORM AND BENCH.

"Non-violence is dead. Conciliation is moonshine." These are the sentiments running through the speech of Sir Henry Craik in the Punjab Council. This Phi-lippie of the Finance Member is on a par with the notorious speech of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the old Imperial Council, for which he had to apologise. The whole speech is a glorification of police methods and condemnation of the Bar, Press and even the Bench. The speech, preceding Viceroy's homily and the Premier's announcement, gives an index to the psychology of a section of the "Sted Frame."

In the course of his speech in the Punjab Council on the resolution of Mian Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana, recommending to the Government to take adequate measures forthwith to cope with anarchical crime, Sir Henry Craik, Finance Member, said:—I have nothing to complain of in the tone of the speeches made to-day. The only ground I find for complaint is that there has been no opposition to this resolution—a resolution with which I am wholly in accord. I do however regret that from one section of the House there has been silence as of the tomb, and I notice it is a very sparsely populated tomb. I have heard none of those members who so actively resisted the passage of the Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Bill. None of them have yet raised their voice in this debate. One of the most prominent opponents of that bill has not even attended this debate. No doubt he has adequate reason for his absence, but in the absence of any such reason am I not entitled to draw the inference that he is afraid to face the music? I think I am.

MEASURES TAKEN

Now, the resolution asks that adequate measures should be adopted forthwith to cope with anarchical crime. I do not know, Sir, if the House is aware of the measures that Government is already taking—the measures which have met with a very large portion of success in preventing anarchical crime. It is the universal experience of those who deal with anarchists not only in this country but in other parts of the world, that there is no system which human ingenuity can devise which will stop the commission or the attempt to commit murder by a man who is absolutely reckless of the consequences to himself.

PEOPLE BEHIND MOVEMENT

But there is another and perhaps even more difficult aspect of this task that lies before Government, and that is of dealing with the people who are behind this movement. I am not speaking now of those murderers or would-be murderers who fling the bombs or fire the revolvers. I am speaking of those who encourage and incite them and who keep in the back ground themselves. One speaker in this debate has commented on the fact that this outbreak of revolutionary crime coincided with the start of the civil disobedience movement, and he is perfectly right. Nobody who has studied the civil disobedience movement closely can come to any conclusion other than that the persons promoting that movement are in sympathy with and have incited to the commission of violent crime. The movement calls itself non-violent, or did call itself non-violent. We do not hear very much about non-violence now and I think it is almost time that the people running that movement should drop this futile mask of non-violence. Non-violence is dead. We have only to read the extreme section of the nationalist press to see how they readily and of set policy glorified those who commit these detestable crimes. You have only to read the speeches of the leaders of the civil disobedience movement to see how they palliate and condone these crimes.

CONGRESS LEADERS' SPEECHES QUOTED

The whole thing started at the last All-India Congress held here last December. Speaking at Lahore shortly before that Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President, used these words:—"It is a great consolation," he said, "that beings like Bhagat Singh and Dutt existed amongst us and we can rightly feel proud of such persons. For the last 20 or 25 years India showed signs of life. Now it has reached the point where it can produce Bhagat Singhs and Dutts." These are the words of the originator of the Youth Movement and the President of the last All-India Congress session. At that session he openly stated that if at any future time violent methods should appear preferable, the Congress would not hesitate to adopt them. That time has not been long in coming. The entire object of that session of the All-India Congress was, to an impartial observer, to increase and to instill ideas of violence. You will remember that at that session there were meetings not only of the Congress, but of various subsidiary bodies. One was the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, which has always rejected the policy of non-violence. That met in the Congress camp with the encouragement and, as I think I am right in saying, the presence of principal Congress leaders. Another society was the Kirti Kisan Society, another violent society, that openly preached violence and whose newspaper is such that it cannot be tolerated in this country at all. That society also met, I think, in the Congress camp. So lately as October last on his release from jail, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a public speech said: "Bhagat Singh is honoured in this country to-day, because he is a brave man and is bravely mounting the gallows. The same applies to many other of your countrymen. We shall raise our heads high at their bravery and feel proud that our country contains heroes who can face the gallows boldly". If that is not incitement to violence, I should like to know that it is. A man who uses that language, who knows that his rhetoric "maddens the boys to crime" is just as guilty as if he put a loaded revolver into their hands.

Now, I will take another leader, Mr. Sen Gupta, the well-known Congress leader of Bengal—this is the person, the House may remember, who was arrested at Amritsar when he was addressing a meeting on the 13th October last. At Karachi he took a somewhat more philosophic turn when he said: "Is there any possibility of carrying on violent revolution in this country to-day or ten years hence? Even if we get men, trustworthy men, even if we get ammunition and bomb to fight with? The English want to goad you to violence. If you want violence, you must have a secret movement." That is surely a direct encouragement to violence. Then, we come to another Pandit, Pandit Govinda Kanta Malaviya, the son of the famous apostle of non-violence and the lover of humanity, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. In a speech at Allahabad on the 8th October last he extolled the services of Bhagat Singh and referred to him as a jewel. He also remarked that if the non-violence movement failed, he hoped God would give people courage to take up arms and free their country. So much for the all-India leaders.

Now, let me come to one or two of our provincial leaders. Dr. Mahammad Alam, that great man who has so often thundered at me from those benches opposite, presiding over a Students' Conference here, exhorted the young men to live dangerously, a phrase which has not even the merit of originality. Dr. Satyapal, another provincial leader, in a speech at Lahore, congratulated himself at having been fortunate enough to have the privilege of living for a short time in the Delhi jail which was sacred because it had once housed Bhagat Singh and Dutt He was privileged to have been in the same building. On the 19th January, Dr. Satyapal came out into the open and exhorted the youngmen to "climb the scaffold like Bhagat Singh" Well, you do not climb the scaffold in this or any other civilised country unless you have done something to deserve it. That, I consider, is a direct incitement to murder. Dr. Saifud-Din-Kitchlew, slightly more cautious in his remarks, in November, 1929, declared himself in favour of revolution and boasted that during his trial at Karachi he had stated in his statement in court that he was in favour of violence and was ready to die, and had only renounced his principles out of respect for Mr. Gandhi. In the same speech he admitted that all the young men were not in favour of non-violence, that is to say, to his knowledge there was a party of violence in the country even slightly over a year ago, and he sympathised with it and shared their views.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

So much for the speeches of the leaders of the civil disobedience movement, a movement which is pledged to non-violence. It is common knowledge in this House, more than one speaker has referred to it, that for many months, and, so far as I know, still the regular propaganda of the civil disobedience movement has been carried out by processions and public meetings at which these murderers and perpetrators of outrages have been praised, that their pictures are exhibited on banners, that they are freely sold or given away in the bazaar and that, they are honoured as the national heroes of the moment. Apart from the other deplorable aspects of this propaganda, I would like the House to reflect for one moment on the strain which that sort of thing places on the patience of police, a strain, I might say, which has been magnificently met. The police are wonderfully patient. For months they have daily listened to the foulest abuse from the riff-raffs of the bazaar, abuse directed not only to themselves but to their womenkind, their relations and so on; but I think even more than that they feel the glorification of these cowardly and degenerate murderers who are responsible for the death of their comrades. I think that is a feeling that every man that has a warm heart in this House will sympathise with. How any but a perverted mentality can call these men brave who shoot unarmed men in the back and run away, or to cut to pieces defenceless women and children, passes my comprehension. These are the people who are extolled as the heroes, the jewels of the country by the leaders of the civil disobedience movement and their press. We have even in Lahore some papers that, week-in and week out, take their turn to incite to violence. In one single paper *Partap*, I have noticed within a few days an article deploring the death of Bhagwati Charan, the man who blew himself up by the premature explosion of a bomb, an admitted revolutionary and terrorist. In the same paper an article appeared deploring the death of Bose, the man who shot Col. Simpson in the Writers Building in Calcutta, and within a few days there was another article praising the convicts in the Kakori dacoity case.

It is not only that sort of article that I complain of. There is a more subtle and more cowardly kind of article I have seen, wholly false, invented from beginning to end. One recounted an attack on a very distinguished police officer, Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz. He was attached here in Lahore and fortunately escaped, with his life. Papers in Lahore published a statement that he has been attacked again in another place, a statement wholly untrue, and, I strongly suspect designed to give away his present residence to the revolutionaies. Similarly you get statements wholly untrue that such and such an absconder has been arrested, probably merely intended to give a warning to him. Take, for example, the attitude of two leading newspapers in Lahore on that terrible crime which occurred two days ago in our neighbourhood, a crime which has shocked the civilised world from one end to another. The account of that crime in these papers or at any rate in one of them was a few lines on back page. It contained what purported to be a statement by the man arrested for the crime. That statement was an entire fabrication from beginning to end. There was not a word of truth in it. The man has made a statement which I have seen and which I will not quote, but in not one single particular did he say one single word as reported in the newspaper. That, Sir, I consider a disgrace to honest journalism, I am glad to say that in the case of the attempt to murder His Excellency the provincial press took a tone to which I have no particular reason to object. But in Bengal it was far different. Five papers in Bengal wrote articles in this sense: "We are not in the least surprised to see that the blood of young men surges up at the attitude of the Government. The attempt on the life of the Governor of the Punjab shows once more how the minds of impulsive youths in this country become agitated on account of the reckless repression practised by Government. The incident must be regarded as a token of the strong resentment against the general administration of the country." In other words, to find excuses, they suggest that His Excellency has been guilty of strong repression.

ATTITUDE OF PRESS

This attitude of the press is, as I have said, one of the most difficult aspects of the problem of dealing with anarchical crime. The responsibility of the press is direct but the law as it stands at present is inadequate. The newspapers prepare the soil on which anarchy flourishes. They sow the seed and they are responsible for the harvest and in the day of reckoning their answer will be taken. This is not a mere general statement. There is a definite connection between specific articles and incitements in the press and specific outrages and murders.

THREE FORCES TO CONTEND.

We have thus three forces at work behind the actual criminal, we have the leaders, who give encouragement on the platform, we have the press, and we have the encouragement given by processions and other demonstrations of that kind. All these are problems in dealing with which the Government is hampered in many ways. There is the reluctance of people to come forward as witnesses. There is, I say it with regret, a reluctance on the part of the courts to pass really deterrent sentences. And there is the general failure to realise the gravity of these incitements. I hope that the Council will show by its decision on this resolution that it agrees with the view taken by Government that really deterrent sentences are required to check this constant flow of incitement to violence. As regards the delays of the law, these have been the subject of remark and comment by skilled lawyers from every country who have visited India. One is sometimes forced to the conclution that there is too much law in this country and too little order. The codes in India supply enormous possibilities for delay of which the ingenuity of counsel is quick to take advantage. We have cases within the knowledge of every one in this House, and a case where a brutal double murder was committed of two Government officers within a few hundred yards of where we sit. That happened more than two years ago and to this day the men found guilty of that crime have not paid the penalty. Can anybody defend a system which can tolerate or encourage delays of that kind?

Finally, I would like to express the hope that every member of this House will himself do what is possible to act on the advice, will himself do what he can to encourage public opinion, to condemn these outrages and their perpetrators, to condemn what, I fear, a large section of the public is at present too timid to condem and too ready to condone. Let it be remembered that the intention of these conspirators is, by dacoity, by murder and by other crimes, to terrorise the Government and its agencies and to make Government in this country impossible. That is the creed of the anarchist all over the world. The movement is one subversive not, as is sometimes represented, of British Government—we have not got a British Government in India now—the movement is subversive of any Government.

Anarchism means a system without a Government. Let every member of this Council do his best to show that he does not share the mistaken view of those who look upon those youngmen as innocent patriots with perhaps slightly wrong ideas or misdirected zeal. Let every member of the Council do his best to remove that delusion, for it is a pure delusion. These men are not patriots, they are, on the contrary, enemies of civilization and of progress (hear, hear), they are the enemies of any form of organized Government, whether British or Indian, they are definitely working against those—and I know there are many in this House, in fact. I hope, I may say all in this House, who ardently desire to see the progress of this country. These men are your worst enemies and their activities are doing more to retard the progress of this country than any other force that can be conceived. Their object is to get away from any system of organized Government and to make Government impossible.

CONCILIATION IS MOONSHINE.

We are being told that one of the steps to be taken to check anarchical crime is conciliation. 'Let us throw the bomb of conciliation?' One honourable member said. Conciliate! You might as well conciliate a mad dog or a wounded tiger as conciliate these people. To talk of conciliation is moonshine. They are not to be conciliated. Sympathy with them is entirely misplaced and to talk of sympathy and conciliation merely encourages them to further efforts. It is the duty of all good citizens, of all soberminded men to combat this dangerous and disruptive movement, and to do everything in their power to stir popular opinion against it. Above all, let me implore the members of this House to show their utter condemnation of those people who either on the platform or in the columns of the press or by in any other method, while lacking the courage to come forward themselves, from a safe background, incite these pliant tools to their desperate acts. Let me remind you of the words of the poet about people who acted in a similar way in Ireland in the old unhappy days of the Fenian Movement:

"They only said 'intimidate' and talked and went away:
By God, the boys who did the deeds were braver men than they."

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SOME MEMORIES OF LORD BIRKENHEAD. By Sir Ross Barker.
ONE DAY: A Poem. By Mr. G. K. Chettur, M.A., Principal, Govt. College, Mangalore.
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BOMBAY'S DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY.

—:o:—

"Independence Day" Passes Off Without Police Interference.

FLAG HOISTED AT CHOWPATTY.

The news that Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders were to be released from jail unconditionally were received in Bombay with demonstrations of joy.

A huge procession paraded the streets in Girgaum shouting "Police Raj has come to an end—Gandhi Raj has commenced."

There was a marked change in the behaviour of the police who allowed the programme fixed for the celebration of the "Independence Day" by the local "War Council" to pass off without any interference.

In Girgaum, the police offered safe conduct to a Congress procession which was in refreshing contrast to their conduct in the past.

The "War Council" had announced an elaborate programme to mark the passing of the Independence resolution at the Lahore Congress last year. Flag salutation ceremonies were arranged in the different wards of the city and except at Parel, the functions passed off quietly.

A posse of policemen presented themselves at the Lal Baug Maidan, and before flag salutation ceremony could take place arrested 14 Congressmen including the "Dictator" of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee.

FIGHT TO GO ON.

Thousands of persons collected on the Chowpatty Seaface to participate in the flag salutation ceremony held under the auspices of the Girgaum Ward Congress Committee. Mrs. Ratanben Mehta hoisted the flag, and in a few words declared that although Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders were about to be released the fight would continue as long as the goal put forward by the Lahore Congress was not reached.

ALL GO IN FOR "CHRONICLE"

The news of the impending release of Mahatma Gandhi was broadcast through the papers in the morning. There was a phenomenal demand for the "Chronicle" which was the first to announce the news in a Special supplement issued at midnight.

Anxious inquiries were made as to the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay. Thousands of persons waited at the Victoria Terminus from an early hour on Monday morning. They expected Mahatmaji to arrive by the morning express as well as by the "Deccan Queen", and although they were disappointed, they lingered on, as if they expected the arrival of "Bapuji" by every train.

A few minutes before the arrival of the "Deccan Queen" Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. Perin Captain and other Congress leaders also arrived at the station. When the train steamed in there was loud cheering but Gandhiji had not arrived.

SARDAR TO BE RELEASED.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. N. S. Hardikar, two members of the original Working Committee who are undergoing imprisonment in the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay, had not been released till Monday afternoon. They are expected to be released in the course of the evening.

Bombay Citizens Reiterate Independence Pledge

—:o:—

The "Independence Day" celebrations on Monday culminated in a mammoth meeting in the evening at the Azad Maidan. Several hours before the appointed time people began to pour in the Azad Maidan from all directions and by the time the proceedings commenced there was a crowd numbering at a modest estimate more than a hundred thousand. The audience included thousands of women. And most of the local Congress workers were seen on the dais. Though the meeting was held under the auspices of the "War Council" and its president was to address it, the police were conspicuous by their absence. While Congress volunteers were present in their hundreds mostly in their uniforms and wearing tri-coloured badges of the B. P. C. C.

Exactly at 6 p.m. Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the President of the "War Council," arrived and immediately commenced the work. In a short speech he announced that he was directed by the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. to move two resolution which he would read to to them and there would be no speeches.

GANDHIJI ALONE CAN SPEAK.

He, however, added that though Gandhiji and other leaders were to be released their fight would continue till they won complete independence for their country. He refrained from making any comments on the Premier's speech as he said it was for Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders to accept or reject that offer or to suggest any changes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. Vaidya then read out two resolutions in English, Gujrati and Hindustani which were accepted unanimously.

The first resolution after recording the appreciation of the sons and daughters of India who had taken part in the great struggle for independence and have suffered and sacrificed so that the motherland might be free and recorded homage and deep admiration for the womanhood of India, who, in the hour of peril for the motherland forsook the shelter of their homes and with unfailing courage and endurance, stood shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk in the front line of India's national army.

The resolution concluded with repeating the pledge of independence and resolving to carry on the fight till India was completely free.

The other resolution was the Independence Resolution read all over India last year.

The meeting terminated with the singing of "Zenda uncha rahe hamara" and "Bande Matram" and the crowds dispersed shouting Gandhi Raj has begun and Lathi Raj has come to an end."

AKALI DAL CELEBRATRS INDEPENDENCE DAY

—:o:—

The Akali Dal celebrated Independence Day by holding a flag salutation ceremony at the Azad Maidan at 8 o'clock. Sirdar Jamiat Singh unfurled the National flag and deafening cheers of a huge crowd which had assembled there.

After "Bande Matram and Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" songs were sung in chorus, the Sirdar made a speech and exhorted the audience not to waver an inch from the Independence resolution passed in the last Congress. The gathering then formed into a procession and crossing the maidan went to the spot where Babu Genu gave up his life.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh after saluting the flag fixed at this place stood up on a chair and delivered another speech before thousands of people asking them to be true to the Independence resolution.

PATHAN PICKET DIES IN HOSPITAL

—:o:—

Funeral To-Day

A Pathan volunteer who was doing picketing duty at Memon Moholla was assaulted last week died on Monday of pneumonia developed as a result of his injuries. His funeral will take place at 9 a.m. to-day and will start from Jariwalla Building behind the Null Bazar Market.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

Millworker's United Demand

At a meeting of the mill workers employed in the Bombay Cotton Mills held last evening on the maidan opposite the mills at Kala Chowky, another demand was made by the mill workers for the release of the Meerut accused.

The meeting was convened by the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar when speeches were made by Messrs. V. K. Tavde, Sunder Kabadi, Chintaman Parab and Balkrishna Taralkar on the latest announcement of the Viceroy releasing Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Congress Working Committee. Every speaker contended that the release of Congress leaders could not satisfy the workers on whose behalf only the Labour leaders at present in Meerut Jail could speak with authority.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the workers formed themselves into a procession and went to Lal Baug Maidan to attend the public meeting called by the Congress to pass a resolution on complete independence of the country.

APPASAHEB TIJAREY RELEASED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Jan. 26.

Mr. Appasaheb Tijaray, Principal, Tilak Mahavidyalaya Nagpur, was released from Raipur jail yesterday. He is much pulled down.

Dajisaheb Salpekar, President, Chindwara "War Council", was released on 22nd inst. from Nagpur Central Jail and proceeded to Lodhikheda Sausar, Chindwara.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

1 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.—Saraswatibai's vocal music.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Monthly at Home of the Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, (29th inst.), at 5 p.m., when Miss Amy B. Rustomjee, will speak on "Women and Education!"

FIRST AID CLASS FOR WOMEN

Under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal, Girgaum Branch, a First-Aid Class of the St. John Ambulance Association will begin on Thursday (29th inst.), at 1 p.m. (S.T.), at Arya Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road. The Course will be completed in about a dozen lectures. Capt. G. G. Limaye, will conduct the class. Ladies who desire to join the class are requested to be present on the opening day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden on the 25th idem, and left there the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

The s.s. "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo and Australia at noon on the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with Mails from London of 22nd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbrayne" left Suez on the evening of 23rd instant.

SAILING OF S.S. "NARKUNDA" AMENDED NOTICE

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., inform us that the s.s. "Narkunda" will now sail from Ballard Pier on Friday 30th inst. at 11 a.m. Medical inspection at 10 a.m.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

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1. Acrobatic feats by Pelwans of Poona, 6-15 p.m.
2. Songs by Master Goswami the distinguished Singer.
3. Different Bandanas through Pakhwaj by Mridangacharya Bhagwancharya Sen the distinguished Pakhawajist of India.

To-morrow (Wednesday).

From 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Vina, Drupad and Dhamar by Prof. Bhimrao Sastriji, Skilful performances by Mridangacharya Bhagwanchandra Sen, the distinguished Pakhwajist of India.

ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

Under the patronage of Zamindar, Sree Pyda Venkatanarayana Garu of Cocanada, an All-India Exhibition of Arts, Crafts and Industries will be held during the first-half of March. The exact time and place of the Exhibition will be announced later on. Those who are interested in the Exhibition and wish to take part therein, or render any help thereto are requested to correspond with Mr. S. Muddunrishna, Fort Gate, Rajahmundry Godavery.

A CORRECTION

—:o:—

The Hotel Majestic Case

Regarding the report of this case appearing on page 9 of the "Chronicle" issue of the 24th instant, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate for Mr. Ardeshir H. Gazder draws our attention to an inaccuracy in the report. He says "The caption in the said report that the 'complainant cannot identify articles in Court' is entirely incorrect. Equally incorrect is the statement, is the statement in the body of the report that the complainant 'was not able to identify the two entree dishes. What complainant purported to say and said was not that he was unable to identify the articles but that there were no special marks of identification on the articles themselves. That is entirely different from the inability to identify the articles."

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

Police Prosecutor's Version Of A "Conspiracy"

120 WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED

The Lamington Road Shooting case was heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday when the Prosecution Counsel, Mr. Mankar, unfolded the police version of the mystery surrounding the case. The accused in the case are:—

(1) Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan, (2) Janardan Balkrishna Bapat, (3) Purshottam Hari Barve, (4) Shivram Vithal Deodhar, (5) Sadashiv Krishna Upadhye, (6) Vishnu Vishwanath Dhamankar, (7) Shankar Jairam Shinde, (8) Shankar Narayen Moghe, (9) Budhiman alias Sukhdeo Raj alias Arjun (absconding), (10) Swamirao alias S. M Rao alias Nanasahib (absconding), (11) Sharda alias Durgadevi (absconding), (12) Vishvanath Rao Vaishampayan (absconding), (13) Purshottam Dabha Sutar (absconding).

Accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were arrested on 10th October, 2 and 3 on 11th October, and 5, 7 and 6 on 14th October last. The other five accused are still absconding.

CHARGES.

The charge against the accused are:—

That they at Bombay being members of Revolutionary Parties did, between March 1930 and October 1930, conspire to commit offences such as political assassination of Government officials and certain class of people, particularly of Police officers, with a view to terrorise them and in furtherance of this aim did commit the following acts:—

(1) Printing, publishing and circulating information and proscribed literature inciting men to commit acts of violence.

(2) Collecting arms, ammunition and other weapons and giving instructions in the use thereof.

(3) Holding Melas and Prabhat Pheris for preparing young minds to join their party by means of singing and showing a performance depicting the use of force against Police officers.

(4) Training men in Akhadas for that purpose.

(5) Holding meetings and classes for giving lectures on such subjects.

(6) Financing and assisting members of the Party and other allied objects.

(7) And further in pursuance of this conspiracy did on the 9th day of October attempt to commit murders of Sergeant Taylor of the Bombay City Police and of Mrs Taylor and others by shooting at them with revolvers and pistols in front of the Lamington Road Police Station and did aid and abet each other and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 120-B, 307 109 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 19-F of the Act XV of 1878.

About 120 witnesses would be examined in the case.

Mr. M. N. Talpade defended the 1st and 2nd accused. Mr. Gadkari with Mr. Ambedkar appeared for Nos. 6 and 7 and Mr. Parolkar for Nos. 4 and 5.

PROSECUTION HISTORY

Mr. Mankar at the outset applied for King's Pardon to Moghe accused No. 8. He then opened the prosecution case and said the conspiracy as far as Bombay was concerned started in March 1930 the idea being to assassinate officialsl land particularly police officers. The 9th October 1930 was the culmination when an attempt was made at the life of Sergeant Taylor and Mrs. Taylor at Lamington Road Police station. Sergeant Taylor and Mrs. Taylor had gone to the Victoria Carnival and were coming in a car with Mr. and Mrs. King. When they arrived at about midnight at the Lamington Road police station, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor got down from the car and were going towards their residence when revolver shots were fired at them from a car which stood parallel to theirs. Mr. Taylor was hit in the left palm. Mrs. Taylor was hit at three places. The car then started off. Mr. King wanted to overtake that car but he found that the left back wheel of his car was punctured.

Sub-Inspector Gurve of the Excise Department went to the Lamington Road Police Station and informed the police that when Sergeant Taylor and his wife were fired at, he had noticed the car in which three persons were seated and gave the number which he had noted down, viz: X-313. Several empty bullet cases were found in a search near the police station.

A telegram was sent to Surat and the Surat police replied that the number of the car was renewed upto date.

813 BECOMES 8131

By elimination, the police fixed No. 8131 instead of 813 which answered the description of the car given by Mr. Gurve. This car belonged to Shinde at Andheri and was registered in the name of Tukaram Vithal Shinde The police succeeded in tracing this car at Andheri which was being washed by the Mali when the police went there. The police officers who went to Andheri examined accused No. 7 and from his reply their suspicion was aroused. They searched the house of Shinde and found a woollen coat in which there were three bullet cases of the description found near Lamington Road Police Station. In the house was also a photo of Bhaghat singh, a gun with cartriges and two air guns. Shinde made a statement and Deodhar's house was searched where two chits were found. One stating "Bolshevism at work" and another a form of Dutt and co. The enquiries were followed by the statements of accused Nos. 4 and 7 and Moghe's house was searched at Lady Jamshedji Road. There a dagger, a sword and a stick were found. Also a Marathi note of untouchability and report of a meeting held on October 5th. Accused No. 3's was house then searched and a letter of Dr. N. D. Savarkar was found. Accused No. 1 lived at Bhagvanishanker Road and his house being searched some papers were found. One paper contained an inscription "Poverty is a consequence and not an evil." When India was free, it was rich."

On the 12th the police learnt on investigations that a man, woman and a child drove from Santa Cruz to Kalyan in a taxi car. From Kalyan they issued two and half tickets by Punjab Mail to Chalisgaon. On the way however they told the guard to allow them to extend their journey to Jhansi and from Jhansi they went to Cawnpore. These three persons, viz man, woman and the boy were: Budiman, Sharda and the boy found in the house of accused No. 1. Sharda is also called Durgadevi and the boy was her son.

"MITRA MELA"

Continuing Mr. Mankar said this was not an ordinary conspiracy to kill Mr. Taylor. Since March last preparations going on when proscribed literature was circulated, meetings were held and men trained in the use of fire arms. On the day in question they first went to the bungalow of Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police at Malabar Hill but as they could not find him there they turned their attention to any police officer that came their way. The plan of killing government officers originated in Nasik in 1908 at the time of the murder of Mr. Jackson, the Collector there. Accused No. 1 had the knowledge of the working of the Nasik conspiracy. It started with the harmless name of "Mitra Mela" the underlying idea being armed revolution for complete independence. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar the author of "Laghu Abhinav Bharat" was the man to found the "Mitra Mela." Monghe having a poetic tendency and having known Savarkar from his youth also contributed towards this "Mela" and "Abhinav Bharat." The object briefly was this "When a nation was under foreign domination there was no profession for people to follow than the profession of "Kshatraya" or warrior.

Mr. Manker then narrated how Moghe came in contact with Savarkar till Savarakar went to England and Moghe took up his work to advance the ideas of "Mitra Mela" among the public. He then referred to the activities of accused No. 1 whom he described as a central figure of the conspiracy and said in 1919 No. 1 was at Ahmedabad employed in Telegraph Office where Moghe went and got a copy from him of the "War of Independence" which was a proscribed book.

LINKED UP WITH BHAGATSINGH!

In 1920 accused No. 1 was transferred to Bhavnagar where Moghe who was in Telegraph Department was also transferred. There accused No. 1 began to train people in Akhadas, delivered lectures on Home Rule and raised funds for Tilak Swaraj Fund. In 1921 he attended States' people meeting where he moved a resolution that the States' people should carry arms without restriction. For this he was warned by the Government. In 1925 he was transferred to Vaziristan where Moghe also wanted his transfer but without success. The idea was that at Vaziristan they could get good training in the use of arms. In 1925 Moghe composed poems against Mahatma Gandhi stating that by non-violence Swaraj could not be attained. Accused No. 7 was in Delhi in 1929. On the 8th of April 1929 a bomb was thrown in the Legislative Assembly by Bhagatsingh. The accused No. 1 was seen with Bhagatsingh before the bomb outrage. On the 5th of April accused No. 1 was transferred to Bombay and Bhagatsingh had actually come to see accused No. 1 a day before the bomb was thrown. Accused No. 1 had sold 100 copies of the "War of Independence" the proceeds being sent from Dadar P. O. Dhanvantri through a person in D. A. College. Dhanvantri is an accused in Lahore Conspiracy case. The money was sent towards the fund for the release of Bhagatsingh.

TEST—"SLAP A MAGISTRATE."

Continuing Mr. Mankar said when accused No. 1 came to Bombay he put up with Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe and took Moghe to task for laging beind other provinces. Taking advantage of the Civil Disobedience movement he started Prabhat Feri of Kale's Gymnasium at Dadar where most seditious songs were sung. The accused No. 1 was also not satisfied with the writings of the "Congress Bulletin" and wished to start some other bulletins of more revolutionary nature. On 18th July 1930 through Mr. Sahashrabudhe he bought a cyclostyle press. Narvane, the Dictator of F Ward was selected to sell the bulletins. Moghe introduced Bapat to accused No. 1 and as a test of his fidelity and courage he was asked to slap a magistrate who was found to inflict severe sentences.

Coming to the latter period of their activities Mr. Mankar said that accused borrowed Rs. 1,000 from the Telegraph Co-operative Society, his idea being to buy a second-hand motor car to go to Poona to kill Rajguru's informant. Rajaguru was an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy case and was subsequently arrested. As he could not buy a second hand motor car, he gave Rs. 120 to Bapat. Shinde was introduced by Deodhar accused No. 4. When asked by accused No. 1 if he could spare his motor car Shinde offered it very willingly. On the 9th October Shinde was called from Andheri by a phone message to Dadar. Deodhar and Shinde went first in the car to Thakurdwar and thence to Fort wherefrom a printing press they got an old typewriter. On their return to Dadar at 5-30 p.m. they were met by Moghe and Bapat. They then arranged to go that night to assassinate some officials as on the previous day Bhagat Singh was sentenced. In the car were seated Bapat, Budiman, Swami and Sharda. After the firing at Lamington Road, the party went to Dadar. Thence Sharda, Swami and Budiman dispersed towards Santa Cruz.

Mr. Mankar then placed the plan of the scene of shooting and applied for the King's Pardon for Moghe, which was granted.

Inspector Lyons, Deputy Inspector Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor were then examined and the case was postponed till to-day.

SWADESHI BAZAR AND EXHIBITION

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THE E. J. DAVAR PORTRAIT FUND.

—:o:—

At a general meeting of the Circle Litterare held some time ago, it was decided that the devoted services of the late Mr. Edalji Jehangir Davar officer, d'Academic, as Honorary Secretary of the Cercle Litteraire be commemorated by placing his portrait in the rooms of the Cercle. A Portrait Fund has been started with this object, and friends and admirers of the late Mr. Davar are requested to subscribe generously to the Fund. Suggestions should be sent in as early as possible either to the Honorary Secretary, or the Honorary Treasurer, Cercle Litteraire, 15, Rope Walk Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL IN FREE PRESS CASE.

At the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader made an application on behalf of Government in the "Free Press" case.

The application is for enhancement of the sentence of 3 months' simple and Rs. 225 fine passed on Mr. S. Sadanand, the Editor of the "Free Press" Journal for reprinting an extract from the Congress Bulletin.

The Government also applied for admission of appeal against Mr. Sadanand's acquittal on the second charge of publishing the appeal to merchants issued by Mr. Babrekar, ex-President of "War Council".

Their Lordships admitted both applications.

These will be heard along with Mr. Sadanand's appeal next week.

TELEGRAMS REGARDING MOTILALJI'S HEALTH

In the Assembly, to-day, Gaya Prasad Singh asked: is it a fact that telegrams enquiring about the health of Pandit Motilal Nehru, in September last, were intercepted and not allowed to be delivered at Anand Bhawan, Allahbad? If so, how many of such telegrams were being withheld and why? has money been refunded to those who had sent the telegrams.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy replied: Yes three such telegrams were stopped in the month of September 1930. Under proper authority, the charges recovered on the telegram were not refunded to senders.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	10.33
To-day's Opening Rate	10.32
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.31
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation A.M. Rs.	190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

Liverpool Jan. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	5.45
To-day's Opening Rate	5.45 unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	5.47
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 26.

Silver Ready	13 15 0
Higher	unchanged.
Silver Forward	13 11 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 26.

1st Settlement	41 9 0
2nd Settlement	40 8 0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1931.

POLITICAL MYOPIA.

—:o:—

Sir Tej Bahadur Sparu, having persuaded the Working Committee of the Congress not to express publicly its opinions on the Premier's declaration, seems to have seized the opportunity to boost that declaration in every possible way. In a special message to the "Times of India" he cries up every feature of it including even the most objectionable reservations and safeguards. He calls himself an optimist and as such declares that "the gain of certain responsible Government at the Centre is the greatest achievement in the history of my country." If an optimist is one who sees far more in a thing than there is in it, Sir Tej Bahadur is certainly one. He speaks as if India had already achieved responsible Government, though as a matter of fact it is not only not achieved but is not guaranteed in full measure even in a decade. "There is no suggestion," says Dr. Sapru, "that these reservations are permanent and Indianisation of the Army is to be taken in hand immediately." But is the end of the reservations or the completion of the Indianisation at least in sight? Let those who will believe in their optimism that the reservations will be short-lived. But they cannot persuade the bulk of the Indian people to their way of thinking, when everybody in this country except those afflicated with political myopia knows how the British have dealt with even statutory promises.

Srijut Sapru was in a generous mood at the Round Table Tamasha. He himself offered some of the safeguards "freely and willingly" at the very commencement of the Conference. It is no wonder that the British delegates pounced upon what was so easily surrendered. But surrender does little credit to an Indian leader of Dr. Sapru's standing and will no doubt be duly repudiated by the people whom he professed to represent. Having done a wrong thing, he is naturally trying hard to defend his conduct by attempting to show that the safeguards are of a very trivial character. As regards the financial safeguards he claims that "the position of India *visa-a-vis* the British Dominions is in no way inferior, for in every Dominion Constitution there is a provision for extraordinary or emergency action on the part of the Governor-General in the case of a financial breakdown." There can be hardly any analogy between India and the Dominions because in the latter there was little economic conflict with Britain, who after the bitter experience in the American colonies dared not exploit her later white colonies. Dr. Sapru grossly misrepresents the true nature of the financial safeguards when he says that "a future Indian Government will have the fullest right to control its currency and exchange policy." For it is inconceivable that the Viceroy will allow the Government, for instance, to restore the 16d ratio so long as he is allowed any power to control the exchange, as he is under the safeguards in question.

Dr. Sapru reaches the limit of misrepresentation when he says that the "political safeguards suggested are devised to ensure stability in the Central Government," that "we do not want to see the Indian Government or executive at the mercy of changing groups or varying political alliances," and that "nationalism is not yet completely born in India" Now, most of us know full well that these safeguards, whether good, bad or indifferent, are concessions to the British, at present loth to part with power. And if for the sake of stability alone any safeguards were necessary, many better ones can be devised than vesting extraordinary powers in a Governor-General in whose selection the Indian Legislature has no voice nor is responsible to it. The talk of nationalism not yet being completely born in India or of the danger of the Indian Government being at the mercy of changing groups one expects to hear from an Anglo-Indian but not from an Indian who has been demanding for years fully responsible Government and who is part author of the constitution known as the Nehru Report. Mr. Winston Churchill is an admitted enemy of Indian interests but there seems to be much candour in his remark that "all unpalatable truths about safeguards—have been left unspoken or have been touched upon lightly as necessary evils" and that "if the safeguards are to be real or effective, then Dominion Status and responsible Government are not the terms to apply to the constitution which has been outlined." But it is amazing how easily some of the Indian Round Table Knights can be deceived by high sounding phrases.

TO TAGORE.

—:o:—

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore returns after a prolonged tour in the West. His welcome return home evokes, naturally, thoughts that touch other than those which occupy the average minds on average occasions. Dr. Tagore has already given expression to some of the impressions to which he re-acted and responded. These impressions are in the circumstances peculiar to his visit, unavoidably diffused, or perhaps, even scattered over a wide, very wide, area of life, thought, art, industry and activities of the Western nations. That is one reason why it would be premature to examine or judge their intrinsinc worth or value. There is another. These impressions and inferences derived from his personal experiences, and observation are yet unshaped by the timely leisure entirely essential for it. There are, however, certain remarks that may be, without losing their ultimate value helpfully discussed.

Dr. Tagore wishes "some great minds from England could come to India, not merely as members of a ruling class, but to spread their human love among our people." Dr. Tagore was, evidently, not referring to the community of Englishmen in India. The "Times of India" thought he was. And, the journal followed the thought of the guilty conscience with an apology and an authentic seal of approval from Lord Haldane. Briefly, the plea is that the English community in India and "certainly" the "best Englishmen" have "no leisure". Is that true? Have the "best Englishmen" no leisure or have they no inclination? It is true that "the best Englishmen" are "conscientious." But the problems of inter-racial and inter-national cultural contacts surely require for their solution other credentials than those denoted by the possession of a conscience. An enlightened intelligence and vision, the capacity for tolerating evidently irreconcilable situations, or for determined, not forceful or "strong", action could alone train the conscience functioning for those contacts. Unfortunately "the best Englishmen" in India at the present day are easily satisfied. The "best Englishmen" of the past, for example, the scholars referred to by the "Times of India" achieved what they actually did achieve not because they were more conscientious or more leisurely than their descendants but because the stern realities of the generations that built up their prestige are not the realities for the present generation of Englishmen in India.

Dr. Tagore is however, not thinking of them. He is, despite the fact, suggesting what might, at the first sight, seem to be a remedy. It is true that the visit of the "great minds" suggested by Dr. Tagore would, obviously, be a great help. But the help would be, equally obviously, only temporary and certainly not as effective as it could be and should be. The contacts with "great minds" from outside the country must find in the country its congenial soil These contacts, however lofty in aim and inspiring as an experience, cannot possibly be permanently fruitful if they are, occasionally, sought to be imposed. And, without the receptive soil they would, in all likelihood, be both extraneous and imposed. On more occasions than one Dr. Tagore has spoken about and discussed the idea of the "evils" of nationalism and the necessity for internationalism. Certainly, let us shed all the "evils" of nationalism and let us prepare it for the full-grown healthy nationalism, to which Sister Nivedita often referred and referred rightly, eager, willing and prepared for fruitful international contacts. Let us also shed all "abstract nationalism" which Dr. Tagore often finds "smothered in a man's higher spirit"." India is, as Dr. Tagore, knows eager and willing to shoulder the task. Who will prepare her for the task? Who will rescue and constantly curb and take her away from the path of "abstract nationalism", from the "evils" of nationalism?" Who will create in India the congenial soil where the contacts could take root and be permanently fruitful? It is to pioneer pilgrims on the great road and the open country of unfettered and vital aspirations like Dr. Tagore that the young minds and growing hearts in India look up. They look forward to the day when they would be offered something beyond "abstract nationalism" or even beyond "abstract internationalism", when they will secure the opportunities which Dr. Tagore obtained for the "growth of internationalism in his own life and mind." Will the poet disappoint them? We welcome home Dr. Tagore, welcome him with hope and faith. For, India can ill-spare her Tagores. And, India now expects from them the fulfilment of their hopes and the tangible token of their faith, not abstract "isms", either National or International.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

—:o:—

Sometime ago we published a statement made by Shrimati Lilavatiben Ashar before the Deputy Collector at Borsad, detailing how she was beaten and abused by the police in the lock-up. We also published how the Magistrate confidently decided that the lady "must have fallen down in a state of hysteria and had the injury due to the same," on the ground that she occasionally suffered from hysteria. But we do not propose to waste time over this point.

What concerns us here is the treatment meted out to the huge procession of ladies that was organised on the 21st instant in Borsad in sympathy with Shrimati Lilavatiben Ashar. Lathis appear to have been freely used on unresisting women. For, over 200 of the processionists are reported to have been injured. Doctor Bhaskar Patel who visited 6 out of the 31 villages concerned in the procession had an opportunity of examining 49 cases of whom 39 were women. His report, although not exactly a revelation to a public that has had the misfortune to read these days almost daily accounts of the exhibition of 'lathi' might, is nonetheless a sickening account. We published the report and the analysis of injuries yesterday. As Dr. Patel says, the number of injuries on the back and waist is its most striking feature, and some of the ladies, young and old, have been rendered unable to move.

Following immediately on the heels of this incident comes the news of the ban on Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar. The Resident Magistrate of Borsad has ordered him under Section 144 not to visit the Taluka for two months. All this may be of insignificant relevance to Government. All this may strike the Director of Information, the officially constituted publicity agent for Law and Order, as figments of hysteria-ridden imagination not worth a moment's notice when there are such important duties to perform as the preparation of detailed statistics regarding collection of Land Revenue in Gujerat. But the public attaches very grave importance to the ill-treatment of women through the free use of the 'lathi', an importance that cannot be mitigated by the convenient but clumsy and self-condemned method of closing the Taluka to outsiders merely because they are anxious to get at the truth. Are these 'lathi' blows to women worthy, we ask, of a Government that claims to be civilised?

WHAT IS THE PRINCIPLE ?

—:o:—

It is understood that Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was sentenced last Friday to a long period of imprisonment has been placed in 'B' class. One wonders what is the principle behind this capricious classification of political prisoners? Are Government not willing to follow the rules officially laid down regarding this classification? Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was a member of the Legislative Assembly. He is a prominent figure in the political and business world of Bombay and on a previous occasion he was awarded 'A' class when he was a political prisoner. If a man of this status is not to enjoy 'A' class political prisoner's status and amenities there is something radically wrong with the classification system. The best thing for Government is, as we have emphasized before, to abolish the vicious system and have a separate place of detention for 'politicals.'

AN OUTRAGEOUS REMARK

—:o:—

The Police Commissioner of Calcutta asserts that it is "illogical" for women Satyagrahis "to urge, what has no force in law, that they should be treated in a special manner." If Government mean to try the plan of scaring away women Satyagrahis, they need to be very careful indeed. It is outrageous for the Commissioner to state generally: "The women pickets shed all their natural modesty in sitting publicly side by side with male shop-keepers and interfering with every male who passes by them with a packet or bundle." Does the Calcutta Police Chief realise that a remark like this may be interpreted by his subordinates as almost a license to observe as little restraint in dealing with women Satyagrahis as they do in a number of cases in handling or mishandling men?

THE BRITISH PREMIER'S DECLARATION

—:o:—

CONSTITUTION PROPOSED NOT WORTHY OF BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

(BY MANEKJI K. PATEL)

I regard it as the greatest misfortune of my life that incapacitated by old age and long continued and frequent illness, I have not been able to take any active part in the present national struggle for freedom, although I enjoy the unique distinction of being one of the oldest Indian nationalists with 45 years of political experience behind me. I cannot, however, refrain grom giving expression to my views on the Premier's Declaration and the results of the Round Table Conference, and so crave the hospitality of your paper.

CAMOUFLAGE.

The structure of the future Government of India, as outlined by the Premier, realises the worst fears of the Indian Nationalists. The whole scheme is a camouflage. Under an appearance of giving everything, it gives nothing. Provincial autonomy, responsibility at the Centre etc. are idle political shibboleths which confer no substantial rights or privileges upon the people, so long as the transfer of financial responsibility is hedged in by what are called safeguards, under the pretext of ensuring the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State and the unimpaired maintenance of financial stability and the credit of India. All through the statement of the Premier, there runs a vein of distrust and want of confidence in the ability of the Indians to administer the affairs of their country. The moving appeals made to Mr. MacDonald by the Indian delegates to help them in the mission on which they had embarked, by preparing the structure of a constitution worthy of England and worthy of the British democracy, so that the foundations of responsible government may be well and truly laid, have met with a poor response.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

The Premier has missed the golden opportunity of laying broad and deep the foundations of responsible Government in India and making her people equal partners in the great confederacy of Free States which constitute at once the boast and bulwark of the Empire, and which, when reinforced by the accession of India with her limitless resources, would have enabled England, conscious of her invincibility, to gaze with serinity on any combination, the strongest that may be formed against her imperial sway. In their heart of hearts, the Indian delegates must have been deeply disappointed with the result of the deliberations of the Conference. The mountain in labour has brought forth the proverbial mouse. Nothing better was expected. Mahatma Gandhiji with unerring judgment called the Conference a trap.

A SORRY FIGURE.

The Indian Delegates willingly walked into the trap to enjoy "hospitable equality" with the British Delegates. The so-called representatives of the people have betrayed the National cause. They have cut a sorry figure before the civilised world. The communal wrangles in the private and public meetings of the sub-committees have supplied a handle to British statesmen for refusing to grant to India full Dominion Status. It was a foregone conclusion. One wonders why the Indian delegates allowed themselves to be drawn into the spider's web. No one would envy their position at the present moment. But the delegates who deserve most to be pitied are the three self-styled representatives of the Parsi community. I honestly believe that if three dummies had been sent to England, in place of these worthies, the interests of the Parsi community would have been better safeguarded. Not one of them was able to make the slightest impression on the Conference. Not one made an impressive speech. The speeches of the Hon. Sir Pheroz Sethna even were tame and jejune, and he failed to rise to the height of the occasion.

INDIAN GULLIBILITY.

Mr. MacDonald must have laughed in his sleeve at the credulity of the Indian delegates. He in effect told them that self-government was the end and aim of British rule, but that Responsible government could not be introduced, except under a form of diarchy at the Centre. After a hundred and fifty years of British rule, the people of India are told that they are not yet qualified for self-government. Does not this imply the greatest reflection upon British rule? A little confidence in the capacity of the Indians for self-government would I think, solve the Indian problem. When Europe was sunk in primeval barbarism, the ancestors of the modern Indians developed institutions of self-government which survived the vicissitudes of time and fortune. If Mr. MacDonald were to read the Kautilya Arthasastra, he would find that in the village councils in ancient India, members were elected for the government of towns; committees were appointed; the King had a council and was subject to the authority of that Council.

A WAY OUT.

That was thousands of years before Christ was born. It is, therefore, preposterous to say, in the twentieth century that the Indians are not yet fit for self-government. There are Indians who belive that the British connection with India is Providential and is for the good of India, and they look forward to the permanence of the British rule in India. I am one of them. But in order that such connection may be profitable to both countries, it must be based upon mutual confidence, mutual esteem, mutual affection, and upon the abiding and firm conviction on the part of the Indians that to their country as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth, the amplest opportunities will be afforded for the fullest development of those gifts and faculties with which an all-bounteous Providence has so richly dowered the people of this ancient land. In the morning of the world the Indians were the spiritual teachers of mankind. In the remote past, the memory of which recedes into the dim twilight of history, Indian sages chanted on the banks of their sacred rivers, and the solitudes of their forest groves, those hymns which represented the first yearnings of infant humanity toward the Divine Ideal.

BRITAIN'S DUTY

Centuries before the Christian era, India asserted her spiritual supremacy over the greater part of the Asiatic continent by the spread of Buddhism. These glorious things were done at a time when India was in the enjoyment of free institutions, democratic in their character, when the Sovereign was no more than the chief functionary of the State, obedient to the will of the people. It was political liberty which secured India's spiritual supremacy. The freeborn Aryan with his soul unfettered by the trammels of political servitude or political subordination soared high into the untraversed regions of the invisible, the impalpable, and the mysterious. As in the past, so in the future, if Britain will now grant genuine self-government to India, the bonds which unite England and India may be strengthened to the glory of England, the happiness and prosperity of India, and the lasting good of mankind.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon's Task.

According to Lord Willingdon's Secretary "nobody realises more than his Lordship the task he has undertaken." But if it is just because "he has had eleven years in India", then his Lordship has not realised his task. The India to which he is coming in April is not the India that he left about six years ago. To the India of to-day "peace and contentment" are really footnotes to her will to freedom.

Plain Socialist.

Unlike many British Socialists who resemble the grocer's eggs in variety of labels Mr. Maxton is just "Socialist". He has declined the honour of an LL.D. of the Edinburgh University offered to him by Sir James Barrie, the new Chancellor. "I refused", explained Mr. Maxton, "because I feel that anything that tends to mark out a man from other men should not be acceptable to a Socialist." One can now understand why Mr. Ramsay MacDonald regards Mr. Maxton as an outcast and a pariah. For when a man draws the line even at academic degrees, what will he not think—and say—of those who award peerages, baronies and knighthoods, to say nothing of Companionships.

Colonel Lawrence Again.

There is another remark of his that is chokeful of intriguing significance:

"I see that Lawrence of Arabia was also to be awarded the degree, but he could not be found", added Mr. Maxton.

"He could not be found." The thrill of this simple sentence will be experienced universally. Aircraftsman Shaw's well-known mysteriousness has always been a challenge to the human weakness called "curiosity". The result is that certain well-defined generalisations have come to regulate his mysterious movements and he has earned a world reputation for willingness to help in solving other peoples' troubles. Where is he then, if he could not be found in Britain? There are disturbances in South America and Spain. Trouble is brewing in Germany too. But the world is not aware that Colonel Lawrence knows Spanish or German. There was, however, an account of a struggle between two parties in Turkey. Can it be that he has been to Angora and Smyrna to settle the little misunderstanding while 'en route' to Russia on the same mission? Be that as it may, we have no doubt that he will appear in Cromwell Road as suddenly as he has disappeared from it.

Peasants' Organisation.

The Belgaum District Peasants' Conference, held a few days ago at Sholapur, is but one sign of the awakening among Indian peasants. The Conference, despite attempts to thwart its purpose, adopted resolutions urging the boycott of foreign goods, remission of land revenue, the establishment of arbitration courts and other topics of vital importance to peasants. It is highly desirable that such conferences should be held in every taluka, and almost every village should have a peasants' sabha or panchayat to safeguard its interests. Care should be taken, however, that such organisations do not come to be controlled by officialdom or its hangers-on. Though only selected areas can participate in any vigorous national campaign, all villages may be organised for safeguarding their normal interests and for doing such spade-work for the country as they may be capable of. Just at present, in view of the phenomenal depression and collapse of prices of agricultural products all over the country, it is urgently necessary for peasants to make organised representation to the authorities asking for a generous measure of remission of land revenue.

Freedom The Test.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is one of the most ardent champions of the Independence movement and who is at present the Mayor of Calcutta, rightly says of the Premier's offer: "The offer does not give freedom and is so inadequate and unsatisfactory that it must be unacceptable to Bengal. I always honestly believed that full and complete freedom is necessary not only for the good of the Indian people but also in the interests of the Britishers themselves. Till India is really or substantially free, peace throughout the world is impossible of achievement." There is no doubt that not only Bengal, but the country as a whole, would endorse this view. The Premier's offer will have to be considerably modified before it can be a basis for negotiations with the Congress.

Mr. M. K. Acharya Speaks.

Thus Mr. M. K. Acharya, an ex-M.L.A., who has enjoyed many colours:

> "..... for there is no real democracy anywhere on earth; the few do, and must for all time, govern the many, whether those few get their authority from Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Committee or King George and his Parliament."

Mr. Acharya may be trusted to be solemnly ridiculous. For, he is always susceptible to shocks at the merest mention of real or unreal dictatorship of the proletariat—the peasants and the untouchables.

ABOLITION OF SALT DUTY TO BE CONSIDERED

—:o:—

Finance Member's Move

INEPT LEADERSHIP IN ASSEMBLY

ENORMOUS TOLL OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Dull and monotonous sitting of the Assembly was relieved to-day only during question hour when official benches came out poorly in the case of a fussilade from the opposition benches. Sir Fazli Hussain was the first to suffer for after he had read out a long written reply to a question regarding the position of Indians in Ceylon he was unable to Enlighten members much on supplementary enquiry so much so that Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed protested "we have only recently sanctioned an additional Deputy Secretary for the Honible member and he should come prepared."

CRERAR FLOORED

Another duel was between Sir James Crerar and Mr. B. Das over the latter's enquiry as to the boycott of a certain Delhi firm by European civil Iservants. Sir James thought such boycott was not unjustifiable if one was hostile to Government. Now intervened Mr. Rangachariar "does Government approve of social pressure?" The Home Member was floored and confessed this was not what he approved of and yet the boycott complained of was nothing short of such pressure. Sir George Rainy equally fumbled over a number of enquiries about the Round Table Conference. It was rather curious that he was answering these questions instead of the Home Member. It seems the subject of reforms has been put under his charge for Assemly purposes with a view to get better Parliamentary results for Government advocacy.

ALL-PARTY-RESOLUTION

The lobbies of the house were relieved to find that the rank and file's point of view had prevailed and that Mr. Rangachariar had been made to stand firm against the manoeuvres of Government and European benches to table an All-Party Resolution committing the Assembly to simultaneous amnesty and calling off civil disobedience.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day after the week-end recess there was general satisfaction in the lobbies at the statesmanlike announcement by Lord Irwin regarding the release of Congress leaders. It was held that this made both the adjournment motion and the joint all-party resolution in the Assembly improbable.

Sir Hugh Cocke, Leader of the European group was cheered as he took the oath.

Questions were answered for the first time to-day and no less than 204 interpellations appeared on the order paper but they could not be finished to-day.

CRERAR ON SOCIAL PRESSURE.

At question time Mr. B. Das asked for the name of the Delhi firm which had been boycotted by Europeans because of its Congress propaganda.

Sir James Crerar said that he did not know the firm.

Mr. B. Das:—Is it right for firms to be boycotted by Government?

Sir James Crerar was heard to reply that when the firm was found engaged in hostility to Government such action was not unjustifiable.

Mr. Rangachariar:—Does Government approve of social pressure in a case of that sort?

Sir James:—I do not justify social pressure in any circumstances.

JUKES PROPOSALS.

Sir George Schuster replying to the same member said that the Jukes retrenchment proposals would be published when the finance Member made the budget statement in which he would deal with the question of retrenchment.

QUESTION OF AMNESTY "DOES NOT ARISE."

Sir Hari Singh Gour asked a short-notice question replying to which Sir George Rainy said that His Majesty's Government had not yet informed the Government of India regarding the contemplated plan to continue consultation with Indian opinion. He laid on the table of the House the statement issued by the Viceroy on behalf of the Government of India yesterday. An early opportunity for debate may arise on 29th when Mr. K. C. Roy's resolution on the R. T. Conference would be down for discussion.

Sir Hari Singh Gour:—Would a summary of the Whie Paper be available by then?

Sir George Rainy:—No, I only meant that discussion on 29th would provide an opportunity for some discussion.

Mr. B. Das:—Will Government consider the question of general amnesty?

Sir George Rainy:—I do not think that arises out of my answer.

The President communicated amidst cheers the Viceroy's approval of the election of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty as the Deputy President.

C. D. MOVEMENT OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Replying to a question by Mr. Santsingh, Sir James Crerar said that figures regarding the number of those convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement upto the end of December 1930, were 54,049, while those undergoing imprisonment at the end of December were 23,503. Provincial figures respectively of those sentenced to imprisonment for Civil Disobedience offences and now undergoing imprisonment being as follows:—Madras—3,998 and 2,110, Bombay—9,732 and 3,803, Bengal—11,463 and 2,973, U. P.—7,606 and 4,555, Punjab—3,561 and 1,349, Bihar and Orissa—10,899 and 4,980, C. P.—3,861 and 2,139 Assam—1,089 and 491, North West Frontier Province—761 and 337, Coorg—6 and 4, Delhi—1,073 and 953.

Casualties among the public during April, May, June and July due to firing were 101 killed and 427 wounded. Figures after July are being collected.—A. P.

PROTECTION FOR SALT INDUSTRY

Sir George Schuster next moved election of Committee of ten members to which two more should be nominated by the Viceroy to consider the Tariff Board Report on the Salt Industry. Sir George Explaining the chief recommendations of the Tariff Board said it had been before the country since September last. As recommended by the Board the Government of India had appointed the Mehta Committee to examine certain aspects of the report from the commercial point of view. Their report would be availalble in a few weeks time. Sir G. Schuster recognised that till Mehta report was forthcoming little progress would be made by the Committee he was proposing. But the urgency of the problem demanded their immediate attention.

The price of sallt had gone down considerably and imported salt was now seeling at Rs. 40 per hundred maunds at Calcutta and producers at Karachi and Okha had asked the Government of India to come to their rescue either by a protective duty of four annas or a rebate of the same amount. Failing these they urged Government to buy their stock of salt. He said that in order to accept any of the suggestion they had to come before the Assembly for sanction and they, therefore had decided to ask the House to set up a Committee to consider whether it would be more economical for the country to leave the production of salt to people living on the sea coast or to entrust it to a few industrial concerns at Aden, Karachi and Okha. The question of total abolition of salt duty should also be considered by the Committee though under the present conditions of the finance of the country, he would not advocate total abolition. The resolution was passed.

GOLD THREAD INDUSTRY

Sir George Rainy introduced Bill lgiving effect to the Tariff Boards recommendations for development of gold thread industry and restoring duty on silver plate to thirty per cent ad valorem from 1st April 1931. He also introduced Bill giving effect to the Tariff Boards recommendations connected with railway materials made of steel.

Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Akyab a mourned the loss of Maulana Mohamed Ali by holding a big procession on the 14th inst. and holdings' a condolence meeting under the chairmanship of U. OO Kyaw Khine.

"Paying its respectful homage to the memory of the departed patriot" and recording its "profound sense of sorrow and loss at his sad and untimely demise".

BOMBAY OBSERVES INDEPENDENCE DAY

A huge gathering of the citizens of Bombay saluted the National Flag on the 26th instant. Our picture shows Mrs. Ratanben Mehta hoisting the flag amidst the singing of National songs.

GRANT TO HINDU UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

Interpellations In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 26

In the assembly to-day, replying Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh regarding payment of grants-in-aid to Benares Hindu University, Sir Fazil Hussain said a non-recurring grant of Rs. 15 lakhs payable in 3 instalments, viz, Rs. 3 lakhs in 1929-30 and Rs. 6 lakhs in each of the year 1930-31 and 1931-32 was sanctioned in 1929 for the Benares Hindu University. The first instalment was paid in September 1929 payment of the second instalment was deferred pending of certain information which was called for, regarding the financial general administration of the University. Government have no information that A.C.I.D. officer has been deputed to enquire into the affairs of the University and consequently have no such reports to place on the table. Government have have been as anxious as the Honourable Member to see the University flourish and serve the best educational interests of the great Community for which it was founded. Information called for has been received and considered. The first instalment of the annual recurring grant to the University will be paid now, and the second instalment of non-recurring grant will be paid as soon as the University authorities have satisfied the Government that the stipulation in regard to reduction of indebtedness which was laid down when the grant was sanctioned has been complied with.

BENARES UNIVERSIIY GRANT TO BE PAID

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the question of Mr. Bhupat Singh relating to Benares Hindu University elicited information from Sir Fazli Hussain that the grant was deferred pending receipt of certain information which was called for regarding financial and general administration of the university.

This information having been received the first instalment of annual recurring grant would be paid now and the second instalment in March. As regards the non-recurring grant, the second instalment would be paid as soon as the University Authorities satisfied Government that the stipulation regarding reduction in indebtedness which was laid when the grant was sanctioned had been complied with.

Conviction Quashed

(BY MAIL.)

BELGAUM, January 24.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, set aside, an appeal yesterday afternoon, the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by a First Class Magistrate in Belgaum, in November last on Miss Panben, President of the Women Workers' Association of Nipani and Messrs. Tonapi and Oute, two Congress workers of that place. The prosecution case was that at a public meeting held on Jawahar Day (16th November) at Nipani in Belgaum District, the accused repeated Pandit Jawaharlal's banned speech.—A. P.

LENGTHY INDIA DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 1)

sequence of further step being taken on.

I see by newspapers that Mr. Churchill proposes to make some observations which, I am informed, will be highly critical. I hope the right Hon. gentleman will not forget, however, his own connection with this evolution. He was member of the Cabinet and President of Board of Trade in 1908, when the King-Emperor made a proclamation to the Princes and peoples of India read by the Viceroy in the Durbar held on November 21, 1908, and in that proclamation this sentence occurs: "From the first principle of representative institutions began to be introduced and the time has come when in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my councillors that principle may prudently be extended".

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTION.

Later in the same proclamation, it was said, talking of the benefits that we had given to India "But there is one gift which yet remains and without which the progress of a country cannot be consummated, a representative (?) of people to direct her affairs and safeguards her interests. Defence of India against foreign agression is the duty of common imperial interest. Control of domestic concerns is the burden which India may legitimately aspire to take upon her own shoulders. The burden is too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience have brought the necessary strength but opportunity will now be given for experience to grow and for the opportunity to increase with capacity. Without it the work of British in India will be incomplete. It was, therefore, with wise judgment that beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. Their scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road of responsible government."

FORESIGHT AND FORETHOUGHT.

There is also speech made by my predecessor (Mr. Baldwin) in which he says: "Since that great stride towards the goal has been made and in all joint activities of British Commonwealth of Nations India now plays her part and in fullness of time we look forward to seeing her in equal partnership with Dominions . . . ." That was in May, 1927. I quote that to blame nobody, but to praise everybody when he has forethought and foresight to conclude before the event arises that the event would one day arise and that it would be wisdom to recognise fact.—Reuter.

KADUR'S HOMAGE TO SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.

KADUR, Jan. 25.

Yesterday, being the 10th day of the Martyrdom of the Sholapur prisoners, the people of Kadur (Mysore State) expressed their sorrow and indignation at the hanging of these prisoners by observing complete and peaceful hartal. The function commenced in the morning with the hoisting of the national flag in the "Anjanekya Maidan" by Mr. K. T. Satyanarayana Setty. Subsequently there was a huge procession.

In the evening a monster public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. K. Parameswariah of Kadur. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. K. J. Satyanarayana Setty, Addi Sesha Setty, M. R. Mallaiah Setty, M. Lakshamana Setty, of Davangere, and others eulogisising the services of the departed patriots.

This is the first time in which a political demonstration of this kind has ever been held at Kadur.

GANDHIJI & WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS RELEASED

(Continued from page 1)

release of other political prisoners.

Gandhiji spent to-day writing, spinning and meditating. Full plans for actual liberation were completed this morning between the jail authorities and the local police.—A. P.

BARDOLI SIRDAR AND DR. HARDIKAR RELEASED

—:o:—

Brelvi Arriving To-day

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Hardikar, two members of the original Working Committee who were undergoing imprisonment in the Arthur Road Gaol, Bombay, were released at 7-10 on Monday evening.

Mr. Laxton, the Jail Superintendent, was present when the jail gates opened and the distinguished prisoners were restored to freedom. The Sardar looked hale and hearty while Dr. Hardikar appeared a little pulled down.

PRISON VAN FOR FREE MEN!

A police van was kept ready to remove the leaders to any place in Bombay but the Sardar declined this hospitality and stepped in a motor car brought at the jail gates by his host Sjt. Karamchand Chunilal.

A number of friends and admirers of the Sardar received him at the jail gates. After exchanging greetings the leaders drove to Sri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road, where they will put up during their stay in Bombay.

Several local Congress leaders interviewed the Sardar on his arrival in Bombay.

"CHRONICLE" EDITOR RELEASED.

News has been received that Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the Bombay "Chronicle" and Sjt. Jamanlal Bajaj, two other members of the Working Committee have been released from the Nasik Jail.

It is also understood that Sjt. Mathradas Tricumdas were released from the Thana Jail also on Monday evening.

Amnesty Message "Inopportune"

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Madras Branch of the European Association to-day telegraphed to the Executive Committee of the Council of European Association, Calcutta as follows:—"Reference to your telegram to Viceroy regarding amnesty, Madras Branch considers your message entirely inopportune and must insist on being consulted before any further communications committing the whole association are published."

Copies have been forwarded to Associations branches in Bombay, Karachi, Cawnpore, Nilgiris and Trichinopoly asking for support.—A. P.

TORY PRESS TWADDLE

'Considerable Risk Being Taken'

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Government of India's decision to release Mahatma Gandhi is featured by the morning papers. The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" flatly oppose the decision, and the latter says that it is deplorable sequel to the miserable surrender at the Round Table Conference.

The "Daily Telegraph" expresses the opinion that considerable risk is being taken. The measure is in dubious category of those which can only be justified by their success.

"The News Chronicle" says that if liberated leaders seize the opportunity offered to them there is no doubt that a general amnesty will follow swiftly.—Reuter.

CHIRNER INQUIRY

—:o:—

Police Prosecutor Opens The Case

Hearing in the Chirner Firing case was resumed after a week's lapse on Monday at Panvel before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar. Mr. N. C. Kelkar was present in the court and when hearing for the day was concluded he interviewed the accused.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, the Public Prosecutor, then addressed the court. He observed that the prosecution evidence was still fresh in the memory of the court. There were in all 13 charges against the accused. Accused Nos. 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44; and 45 were arrested while cutting trees and the wood that they had cut and their scythes were seized by the police. Seven out of the 17 arrested persons were sent down. Five of them escaped and only five remained about whom Panchnamas were made. There was not the least doubt, he said, that they had committed offences under Section 379 and 224 I.P.C.

Accused No. 15 was among them who beat the Forest Round Guard and accused No. 4 snatched the bag of police constable Shantaram and they had committed offence under 309 and 395 I.P.C.

Proceeding Mr. Chitre said that accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 were guilty of killing Jayram Babaji Savant, Narayan Pandu Kadam and Tavte and Shevde. It was true that all of them were not implicated in that act but there was evidence to show that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were responsible for murdering Jayaram Babaji Savant while Nos. 3 and 4 had taken part in committing the murder of Kadam Savant and Tavte.

DACOITY AND MURDER.

Continuing the Public Prosecutor observed that the mob that collected at Chirner on September 25 formed an unlawful assembly as its object was to steal Government's property. They had thus committed an offence under Sections 147 and 148 I.P.C. All the accused except two (Nos. 25 and 46) were present on the occasion and they were all guilty of committing dacoity and murder.

The Public Prosecutor further observed that the object of the crowd was also to obstruct Government officials in the performance of their duty because the police were engaged in their duty and as evidence showed the crowd was bent on obstructing the police.

Concluding Mr. Chitre observed that the Chauri Chaura case presented an exact analogy and said that the word "beat" used by the accused was used in the sense in which the word "kill" or "murder" is used. He also observed that the accused had conspired and Nos. 1, 2, 6, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 had taken part in beating the police inspector.

After hearing the arguments of the Public Prosecutor the Magistrate said that he would pass orders on next Friday.

BANGBASI EDITOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

Nabsakti Editor Jailed

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Tri-coloured flags were flown on almost every house-top and place of business in North Calcutta this morning in celebrating of Independence Day. Public squares and parks, however, are being well-guarded by Police with a view to preventing any demonstrations Sjt. Gopal Lal Sanyal, Editor of "Bangabani", was arrested with a number of volunteers on a charge of attempting to hoist flag in Shraddhanand Park.

The Police also been posted around Ochtorlony Monument on Calcutta Maidan, where according to the "Council of Action" a public meeting is to be held this afternoon, under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Sjts. Sarojkumar Chowdhury and Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Editor and Printer respectively of "Nabasakti", vernacular weekly has been sentenced to one year's R. I. by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of sedition in connection with the publication of a poem entitled "Pistol Government."—A. P. Special.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

—:o:—

Invitation Tournament

AUSTIN OUTPOINTS PITT

A fairly large crowd witnessed some interesting tennis at Queen's Road, yesterday. The Olliff—Pitt Singles match proved a disappointing affair for Olliff easily disposed of his opponent with well placed drives and occasional excursions to the net. The Western India Champion Suvarna lost to Austin who was hardly extended. Desai was no match for Andrews, while Hughes beat Gupte who fell away completely in the second set. The Bengal champion created a favourable impression by his forceful and enterprising play.

Gupte and Pereira put up a surprisingly good show against Pitt and Hughes in the doubles. The latter pair lasted better.

The mixed doubles match was another interesting affair in which Miss Stebbing and Kamruddin had to go through three sets to beat Miss Woodbridge and Fox.

DETAILS

T. S. Olliff beat A. M. D. Pitt (6-1) (6-1).

Austin beat Suvarna (6-2) (6-2).

Hughes beat Gupte (7-5) (6-0).

Andrews beat Desai (6-0) (6-1).

Pitt and Hughes beat Gupte and Pereira (6-4) (6-8) (6-3).

Wallis Myers and Freke beat Harvey and Olivares (7-5) (4-6) (6-0).

Miss Stebbing and Kamruddin beat Miss Woodbrdge and Fox (7-9) (6-4) (7-5).

MATCHES FOR TUESDAY 27TH

Centre Court:

Andrews vs. Oliff.

Austin vs. Hughes.

Andrews and Horn vs. Pitt and Hughes.

Court No. 1:

Wallis Myers and Mrs. McKenzie vs. Annett and Mrs. Corbett Wright.

Austin and Oliff vs. Wallis Myers and Freke.

Court No. 6:

Kamruddin and Miss Stebbing vs. Mr. Rose and Mrs. Gould.

Mrs. Gould and Miss Morrison vs. Miss Woodbridge and Mrs McKenzie.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN KARNATAKA.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 25.

The commandent of the Siddapur Satyagraha camp in the North Canara District was served with a summons to be present in the First Class Magistrate's Court on the 24th instant to answer a charge under Section 117 I. P. C. The sentence is not yet known here.

The 18 ladies in the Prabhat Pheri case in Belgaum having chosen to be defended by pleaders, these has been adjourned to the 30th instant.

To-day being the last Sunday of the month, the National Flag Salutation Ceremony was duly observed here without any police interference.

Elaborate arrangements seem to have been made by Congress Workers in Karnatak for the observance of the Iindependence Day. The local police arrested a volunteer this morning while distributing cyclostyled leaflets announcing the programme of the Day. The leaflets found with the volunteer were confiscated.

The case against Sjt. Narasingrao Bhise a Marhatta Leader of Dharwar under Section 124 A which was committed to the Sessions will come up for hearing before the Sessions Judge Dharwar on the 2nd proximo. Mr. Bhise has been kept in the local juvenile jail in "B" Class.

The case against Sjt. Gudleppa Hallikeri a prominent Lingayat worker of Hosritti in the Haveri Taluk under Section 117 I. P. C. has been fixed for the 29th instant. I learn that Sjt. Gudleppa, who is at present working elsewhere, has not received the summons and may not be present on the day fixed for the hearing.

THE SWADESHI HOUSE

Make it a habit
To get anything
In
Leather or Canvas
From
ELGINS
You will never repent.
From Rs 12/8 to 75/-

Their High Class Trunks and Suit Cases will stand any wear and tear.

All kinds of Travelling goods are manufactured and stocked for selection. Articles can be made according to your own suggestions.

Orders should accompany 25 per cent. advance.

Apply for Illustrated Catalogue.

ELGIN LEATHER WORKS, C 109, Esplanade Road,
Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
January 26.
Strudsholun, King Femez.
Muir, Suansen, Bangkok.
Reizwani, Sevage, Jeddah.
Cape-di-Monti, Massato, Java.
Nemanja, Bogie, Marmagoa.
Britania, Alder, Liverpool.
Mundra, Lallent, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
January, 27.
City of Barcelona, Hill, Liverpool.
Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Sarvistan, Struth, Jeddah.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.
January, 26.
Steamer Pasha for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon
Steamer Rizwani for Jeddah.
Steamer Cape di Monti for Genoa.
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S. S. Sarvistan:—The M K Kalli's steamer Sarvistan will sail today from Bombay harbour, for Jeddah, with 159 pilgrims.

S S Rizwani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rizwani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 14 passengers.

S S Britania:—The G T Coy's steamer Britania, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 157 passengers.

S S Maur:—The F J Campbell Coy's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Cape-di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Cape-di-Monti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S City of Barcelona:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Barcelona, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana mail steamer Genoa, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S S Mantua for London:—1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 194 cwts. coffee, Thos. Cook & Sons.

For Marseilles:— 4,000 cwts. groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.; 1,200 cwts. groundnuts, M Bhuta & Co.; 200 cwts. groundnut kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Mundra for Havre:—55 bales cotton raw, C & Thakersey Ltd.; 187 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For London:—5,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, C Bapubhai; 5,923 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S Fusijama for Venice:—2,007 cwts. groundnuts Gorio Ltd.; 4,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

For Trieste:—4,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai; 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen & Son.

For Glasgow: — 3,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai.

For Manchester:—61 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons.

S S Hesione for Dunkirk:— 63 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Sons.

S S Capo-di-Monti for Genoa:—20,010 cwts. groundnuts, Gorio Ltd.; 1,216 cwts. castor seeds, Gorio Ltd.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—4,002 cwts. groundnuts, Gorio Ltd.

S S Maur for New York:—2 bales kid skin, S M H Kaderbax; 1 case kid skin, O Abraham & Sons.

For Philadelphia:—146 bales wool for carpets, Shamjimal.

S S Nemanja for Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co.

S S Genoa for Naples:—220 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Port Said:—17 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Registan for Dunkirk:—120 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—3,400 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 5,000 cwts. groundnut, Strauss & Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 700 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Suez Maru for Kobe:—185 bales cotton raw, M Malavi; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—850 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

S S Jalavihar, Agents S S N Co., from Rangoon:—32,497 bags rice; 198 bags millet; 42 skg. furniture; 3 cases fruits.

From Colombo:—60 bundles gunnies.

S S Nagina, Agents, M M & Co., from Sourabaya:—130 drums alcohol; 75 drums arrock; 1,559 bags coffee; 30 bags betel nuts; 2,470 bags sugar.

From Probolingo:—2,497 bags sugar.

From Yegol:—3,536 bags sugar.

S S Gurna, Agents, M M & Co., from Calcutta:—4,443 bags rice; 1,613 bags gunnies; 341 bags jute twine; 612 bags H. cloth; 3,173 chests tea; 283 bags P. wax; 955 nos. empty drums; 40 cks. linseed oil; 128 cases ropes; 2,200 drums paint; 30 cases soap; 26 cases provision; 188 cases medicine; 584 cases betel nuts; 6,280 cases pipe fitting; 1,000 cases pipes; 90 drums lead red 133 pkgs. jute gasketting.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,842 Bales.
Central India	3,561
Barsi-Nugger	1,180
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,205
Berar	3,388
Central Provinces	4,702
Dhollera	1,618
Rajputana	303
Sind-Punjab	501
Broach	178
Egyptians	2,475
Cotton	21,953
Wheat	1,898 Cwts
Linsee	381
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	357
Gingellyseeds	1,411
Poppyseeds	9
Groundnuts	22,041
Castorseeds	1,685
Rice	30,112
Myrabollams	4,153
Cottonseeds	23,821
Mowraseeds	8
Gram	3,040
Joowar	605
Maize	3
Barley	323
Bajree	1,391
Coal	2,168 Tons.

NEW.

ORIENTAL STORE

FOR

JEWELLERY, SILKS, CARPETS & CURIOS,

OPENING

1st February, 1931.

AT

RADIO HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER

Best Swadeshi goods and fine arts Collected from all over India

VISIT SOLICITED.

Bombay Cotton

CONSIDERABLE ENTHUSIASM.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

In sympathy with easier New York cables, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 185 for Broach A.-M. delivery, but news of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders' release caused considerable enthusiasm. Good deal of business was done at Rs. 194 during the early hours, but actual business in the ring began at Rs. 192. At this level Japanese firms sold heavily and prices declined to Rs. 190-8. Thereafter prices ruled rather steady and grinded around at Rs. 191. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under on account of "Independence Day":—

Broach A.-M. 190-12.
Oomra A.-M. 155-4.
Oomra May 156-12.
Bengal March 140-4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
MANIPULATION IN JANUARY DELIVERY.
Bombay, Jan 26.

January	148.50+4.80
April	124.10—1.10
July	119.90—1.00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

142 P. Crystal & Co. Ranpur 147
58 Do. Botad 153
300 Do. Mathia 10 off to Umra.
100 Dawn Mill Hisar 148Z
150 Do. Khurja 148½
200 Do. Malarkotla 149
250 Phoenix Mill Aligarh 147
55 M. Nathoobhai Ellichpur 161
100 Japan T. & Co. Hapur 153
123 M. Nathoobhai Khandwa 160
100 P. R. Vakharia Hingoli 156½
50 S. J. Devid Sindh American 208
100 Virji Ladha Malm 154
120 Colaba Land Mill Jalgaon 152

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 26.
QUALITY.

	Fine	Average.
Bengal Superfine	155	145
Bengal Fine	150	140
Bengal F.G.	145	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145	135
Wardha-Hinghi Fine	170	163
Nagpur Savner Fine	165	160
Yeotmal Fine	160	156
Amraoti Fine	155/57	150
Amraoti Fine	155/57	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	155	150
Mulkapur Fine	150/52	145
Khandesh Fine	150	145
Muthia	148	140

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Jan. 24.

	Rs.	a.	
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	8
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	6
Mint Gold 2nd "	21	6	6
Silver Ready	42	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	41	12	0
Silver 2nd "	40	10	0

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16. Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 29|32 March.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 279 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 7/16 24th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/2 26th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 24th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 24th inst.
London/Belgium 34.32 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.09 24th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firmer.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 23rd inst. £4-4-11 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 15/16 23rd inst. 13 15/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/2 23rd inst. 13 9/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 23rd inst. 30 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/32 per cent 23rd inst. 2 5/16 per cent. 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 per cent. 23rd inst. 2 7/16 per cent. 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Harder.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Southern Selling Increasing.

LIVERPOOL GETTING QUIET

Bombay, Jan. 24.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was weak on liquidation influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and on Southern selling. There was marked absence of trade buying. Recent short covering has weakened the technical situation and it is believed that owing to weak statistical situation and dull conditions in cotton textile trade will not encourage any big buying movement. It is also feared that any advance at this time will not induce big reduction in the acreage. Prices fluctuated within a range of 9 points and finally closed at a decline of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 15 points at 10.45.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 9.95c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 4 points. There was absence of any buying and prices closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling spot cotton prices advanced 4 points and closed at 5.61. Sales were 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 2 points and Egyptians Sakels declined 11 to 11 and Ashmouni 23 to 20 points.

CHANCES FOR BUYERS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Market was weak on heavy realising and Southern selling. The present surplus stock in America over last year is estimated to be about 20 lakh bales while the Farm Board holdings are believed to be about 35 lakh bales. The Farm Board has stated that it will not throw into the market the 1929 stock of 13 lakh bales unless it obtains a price of 16 cents. The Farm Board is also "long" of May New York Contracts and should it call for tenders, there will be a stampede amongst the "short" hedges against the outside growths. The World's Spinners do not hold adequate stocks and any improvement in consumption will compel them to buy at current prices. We therefore consider the "short" side is dangerous and cotton bought at current prices and held with patience should eventually show large profits.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March Highest 10.42 (10.15 a.m.) lowest.
10.33 (at the close.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables:—

11-30 a.m. Liverpool: Small market, some liquidation.

5-45 p.m. Expected that operatives' ballot will be adverse.

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York January 24.

New York market was easier on decreased buying, influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.53.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 185 equal to 4.20.

Difference 108 points equal to Rs. 59.

New York May (close) 10.53 equal to 5.28.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 185 equal to 4.20.

Rifference 108 points equal to Rs. 47.

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At New York close and Liverpool due) March 59, May 59 (American points).

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New Orleans:—

"Better spot demand. Higher basis. Covering short hedges causing strength. 'Bull' market just around corner."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool. Manchester telephones, strikers decide by large majority refuse work owners terms.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, January 24.

March close at s.4|1 1|8d — 1|8d.
May close at s.4|2d. unchanged.
July close at s. 4|3 3|4d. unchanged.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Chicago, January 24.

March per bushel dollars 79-1|2 unchanged.
May per bushel dollars 81-7|8 unchanged.
July per bushel dollars 64-3|8 down 1|4.

"Prices declined on liquidation, foreign selling and favourable weather. Closed barely steady."

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Buenos Aires, January 24.

March 10.60 up 5.
May 10.63 up 8.

LONDON LINSEED.
London, January 24.

January|February £9-5-0 unchanged.

MORE THAN 1000 SHOPS IN BOMBAY STOCK.

AMBER TIPS TEA & COFFEE

The most popular India's best Drink. Certified and recommended by:

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS (BOYCOTT) COMMITTEE AND THE AKHIL BHARAT SWADESHI SABHA.

These are the prominent people and National leaders amongst hundreds of admirers of AMBER TIPS TEA for its quality and purity:—

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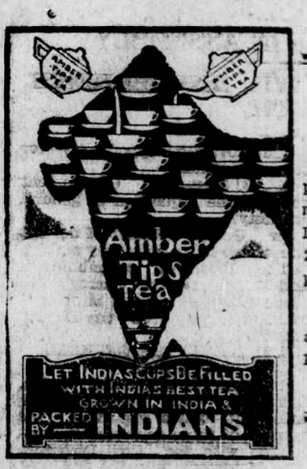
2. SETH MULRAJ CURSONDAS.
3. JEHANGIR B. PETIT, J.P.
4. SAYED ABDULLA BRELVI (Editor, Bombay Chronicle).
5. SETH LAXMIDAS R. TAIRSEE.
6. SEVERAL PRINCES AND MAHARAJAS.
7. Almost all NATIONAL LEADERS, EX-PRESIDENTS of CONGRESS COMMITTEE, and MANY OTHERS.



RE: AGENCY.

Agencies are given to experienced and influential merchants in each city of India from 1st January, 1931. 25 Agents are already appointed during last 15 days.

Capable merchants should apply before 31st January, 1931.

AMBER TIPS TEA CO., LTD.,

AMBER TIPS BUILDING, OLD PARSEE STATUE, BOMBAY, 8.

Telephone: 12377. Telegrams: "AMBERTIPS".

AT LANCASHIRE'S COST.

—:o:—

Japan Secure Cloth Orders.

SEQUEL TO LOCK-OUT.

New York, Jan. 24.

The decline in prices early in the week was checked by increased trade demand, partly from Japan, accompanied by reports that the Japanese are securing increased cloth orders owing to the lock-out in Lancashire. Some Continental and domestic buying was also in evidence.

This started covering by recent sellers, who were impressed by the steadiness of the market in spite of the restricted demand. The advance brought out slightly larger Southern spot offerings, which were readily absorbed. The steadiness of Liverpool in face of the labour troubles, combined with firmer Egyptian prices, contributed to the advance.

The New York-Liverpool difference has widened somewhat, suggesting a tendency towards readjustment of the parities between the world markets and possibly foreshadowing export demand for spring and summer shipments, though the need for replenishing stock abroad is evidently far from urgent.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 24-1-31	7267000	7282000
Receipts Yesterday 24-1-31	10000	22000
Exports to date 24-1-31	4407000	4846000
Stock at Ports 23-1-31	4053000	2471000
Stock Interior Towns 23-1-31	1696000	1430000
Stock Liverpool 23-1-31	1081000	989000
Visible Supply 23-1-31	8051000	6223000
Quantity in Sight 23-1-31	1079000	11717000
Quantity out of Sight 23-1-31	5830000	7497000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Jan. 26.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales
24-1-31

		This year.
Khandesh	2,842	172,089
Central India	3,561	161,963
Barsi and Nagur	1,180	93,826
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,205	39,823
Berar	3,388	285,210
Central Provinces	4,702	165,720
Total Oomras	16,878	918,631
Dholera	1,618	54,886
N.-W. Provinces		84,016
Rajputana	303	17,326
Sind-Punjab	501	73,443
Broach	178	6,784
Coompta & Dharwar		16,269
Westerns-Northerns		3,268
Cocoanada		16
Tinnelly & Cambodia		13,206
Persian		89
American		18,343
Egyptian & African	2,475	86,467
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	21,953	1,297,868

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 22nd Jan.
In full-pressed Bales
24-1-31

		This year.
Europe	538	215,742
Japan & China	8,400	706,708
Coast Ports		7,302
Up-country by Rail		56,523
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,924
Total	8,938	1,024,199

STOCKS AND SHARES

—:o:—

SENTIMENTAL BIG ADVANCE

Liquidation At The Top

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Owing to news of release of Mahatma Gandhi and other national leaders, the share market opened strong with good deal of short covering. The demand was satisfied by long liquidation and prices assumed sagging tendency. The market opinion is divided as it is anticipated that it will take some time before normal times are restored and the present trade depression being world wide it will be difficult to maintain any big rise. The longs thought it a best opportunity to liquidate holdings as they hope to re-buy on declines which they expect confidently. Today's rise is more sentimental than thechnical and without general improvement in trade conditions, and owing to the dearth of money, time is not favourable for increasing long interest. There may be occasional sharp ups and downs but on the whole the market seems to have discounted bearish factors, which means very little rooms for breaks. There is utter absence of any speculative activity worth the name. The budget is still to be out and is expected to have a depressing effect. This jobbers are likely to get in and out as many times as possible with narrow limits of price fluctuations. The rising tendency in prices was noticed in most of the speculative counters. Bombay Burmas, Tata Hydros and Steel Ordinary shares recorded good improvement. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 670/ and after improving about a rupee, prices declined to Rs. 661/ and finally closed at Rs. 662/8. Fazals opened at Rs. 360/ and closed at Rs. 351/4.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 670, 63, 61, 63 62.
Century 255, 51, 52, 51, 53.
Colaba 107, 8, 7.
Crescent 72, 73.
Fazul 360, 51, 52, 50, 53, 51
Indore 345, 46, 43, 46.
Madhowji N. 30.
Nagpur 362, 66, 63.
New Great 170, 63, 64.
Pearl 237, 30, 31, 33.
Simplex 70.
Swadeshi 278, 73, 77.
Burma 465, 69, 63, 60.
Hydro 108, 7-12.
Tram 17-8.
Deff. 285.
Ord. 29, 27-10, 28-2, 28.
Bundi 13-4, 12.
Indian 182, 85.
Katni Ord. 151.
Alcock 162.

MILLS.
Bombay, Jan. 26.

100 Ahm. Advance	238-12
50 Apollo	3-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bom. Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	662-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	253-12
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	363-12
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	73-12
250 Currim	69-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D Sassoon D	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	351-4
100 Finlay	77-0
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	122-8
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	345
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-2
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	139-6
250 Laxmi	905
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	164-4
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	125-0
250 Pearl	233-12
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-13
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	70
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	277-8
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	69-12
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1160-0
500-125 Imperial Contr	290
100-50 India	34-8
5 Union	3-3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	185
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Df.	555
100 Katni	151-4
100 Punjab P	9-12
10 Punjab	7-15
100 Shahabad	145

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	3-2
15 Jupiter	7-2 cd.
New India	16
200.100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5/1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	940
1000 Andhra Val.	592-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bombay Tram	117-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-4
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P.	1041-4-0
1000 Tata Power	432-3

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	302/8
100 Amritsar Patit	118
100 Central Provin	37-4
100 Dho. Barramati	89
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8 xd.
500 Tapti Valley	678-12

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	48-4-0
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	28

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	162-8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	181-14
50 Bom. Telephone	44
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-4-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	460
50 Bombay Burma New	168-12
100 Ind. Bleaching	106-4
15 Scindia	6-9-0

That Irritating COUGH

EVERYONE knows that dry, harassing 'throat cough'—the persistent tickling in the throat—the feeling of obstruction and irritation at the top of the windpipe.

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Peps are a *breathe-able* medicine in handy tablet form. They offer a pleasant and most effective remedy for all coughs, particularly so for coughs caused by voice strain, weakness or irritation in the throat, and by excessive smoking.

Take Peps regularly for throat and chest protection. Slip one into your mouth often during the day. As a Peps tablet dissolves, it gives off agreeable soothing and antiseptic fumes which are breathed into all passages to the lungs.

Peps will soothe and disinfect the irritated membranes, invigorate your throat, clear the bronchials and enable you to breathe freely.

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Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, clean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

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Macdonald Is Gambling With The Destinies Of The Empire

—:0:—

A New-Year Prophet Sees Chaos And Disasters In Store For Britain

(By A. P. Herbert)

A. P. Herbert has had a "go" at what the year 1931 may have in store for Great Britain. And unfortunately for the "Mother-country," in spite of his best intentions to the contrary, he sees nothing but chaos and disasters.

I cannot tell why the Editor should ask me to write about the year which has just been inaugurated with the customary expression of hilarity and hope. I yield to no man in my belief in my own exceptional powers; but, frankly, I know no better than any other man what is going to happen in 1931. I imagine that not even Mr. Lloyd George knows much about this; and he is the man who ought to know best, writes A. P. Herbert in the Graphic."

The expert prophets in every department are divided and doubtful, one foot in the sea of foreboding, the other in the uncertain sands of "quiet optimism." "Will things be any better? Will there be more trade and less unemployment?" I do not know; nor do they. One telegram from America tells us that prices have reached rock bottom, that tin showed an upward trend, that the general tone of the markets was confident. The next tells us that "a new orgy of selling has begun," and that the slump has outslumped itself.

At home it is the same story. The Government slouches round like somebody in a Tchehov play, bleating pitifully about "world causes." Everyone has ceased to take them seriously; nobody hopes any longer that any really good thing can come from them. Yet again the experts are divided. some predict disaster, others tell us that "now is the time to buy." One group of papers has been sounding a cheerful note of industrial optimism for some weeks; yet one of their political prophets continues to assure us that "there will be no General Election in 1931." And that seems to me to involve a contradiction which insults the intellect.

GENERAL ELECTION

Speaking as, and, I fancy, for the man in the "pub, I feel that it is idle to discuss the question of better times until we have an answer to the question, "Will there be a General Election?"

Speaking, I say, as a perhaps ill-informed outsider, I believe that if we do not have a General Eleiction in 1931 our number is pretty nearly up. I shall loathe the thing, as I loathe going to the dentist; but it is the nation's duty to go to the dentist and have this Government out.

I will even assume, with excessive charity, that these jolly old "world causes" are responsible for all our misfortunes, and His Majesty's Ministers for none of them. And even then I should insist that this unpleasing molar be immediately extracted. Whether it is poisonous in fact or not, whether it is the fault or the misfortune of the said Ministers, they have got on our nerves; and until they go, we can have no real faith in our constitution, and no real hope of recovery.

Assume—a huge and, I hope, a fantastic assumption—that the next Government were as impotent for good as this one, the mere fact of a change would give the ball of business an impetus which might set it properly rolling again.

IF "MAC" BECOMES AN ANGEL

But if the present Cabinet were suddenly converted into archangels (with full powers) I do not believe they could inspire us with the faintest confidence. The atmosphere about them is too murky with distrust and disappointment; and though they promised miracles, we should not believe them again.

Therefore they must go. If they are still in office next Christmas, I firmly believe that we shall go clean over the cliff. We are still near the top of the slippery slope; but as we descend, the momentum of disillusion will increase. By next Christmas the unemployed may number not 3,000,000, but 5,000,000. Our Ministers themselves have almost ceased to pretend that they can do anything to help us. Mr. MacDonald himself has admitted that he is playing for time; that at an Election held to-morrow he would be defeated; that meanwhile he is waiting for "world causes" to take a turn for the better.

The Cabinet sits tight on the ice, sliding complacently to destruction, crying aloud, "This, you know, is due to world causes," rejecting all advice and assistance, and hoping vaguely that the laws of gravity will be reversed before they reach the precipice. So long as they retain their seats they are happy, and they really do not seem to care whether they drag the rest of us after them or not.

Put plainly but, I think, perfectly fairly, their position is. "No, the present Labour Government can 'not' get the country out of its present difficulties; nevertheless, it is important that the present Labour Government should remain in office; and therefore we will resort to every kind of political bargaining in order to remain in office." In other words, they are gambling with the country for the sake of their ridiculous party.

LIBERALS AT THEIR OWN GAME

And so are the Liberals. The Liberals are persuaded that the Government is a bad tooth (so, by the way, are a large number of the Labour Party; yet the Government remains in office—was there ever so fantastic a situation?) The Liberals will not turn the Government out because they want to wheedle something called "electoral reform," which they think would do their party good, and because they fear their party's fate at an early General Election. The argument that by keeping out the Conservatives they are "saving Free Trade" is, as Sir John Simon has hinted more politely, tosh. For if there is one thing certain it is that the longer the present Government remains in office, the more damage will be done to the Free Trade Faith.

If they believe as strongly as they say in the dangerous incompetence of that Government, they should be filled with horror (as I am) at the mere suggestion that the "footlers" may be footling still in 1932. If they mean what they say, *nothing in the world* stould matter but the ejection of the footlers. Therefore, though one wants to be charitable at the present season, one is forced to say that the Liberals also are gambling with the country for the sake of their ridiculous party. that makes two parties out of the three and really, in the present crisis, the proportion is too large.

NOW ABOUT THE TORIES

Till recently, the same might have been said of the third party, for they refused to come out boldly for what they believed in for fear of losing votes. But now they have (more or less) confessed their creed, and they do seem (now and then) to have decided that the first essential is to turn the Government out, though their methods of attack are an odd mixture of the Crusader and the jelly-fish.

If the above remarks of a man-in-the-pub have any sense in them, the talk about National Governments, "Down with Parties," Parties of youth, the inefficiency of Parliament, Business men to the Rescue, and so on, is intelligible enough. What will come of it? Not much, I think unless there is a real smash. Parties are too much in our blood, and as long as we stick to democracy we shall have to retain the cumbrous machinery of democracy. You might abolish Parliament, but I do not see how you can make it much more efficient. If your elephant is too slow for you, you can buy a motor car instead; but it is no use trying to speed up the elephant.

THREE DICTATORS

But the Government may lead us to a real crash, as I think they will, if they have the chance; and then things may happen. We may see a triumvirate dictating at Downing Street—Mr. Lloyd George, say, Sir Oswald Mosley, and Mr. Robert Boothby. They might easily be of one mind in an emergency, even about tariffs.

On the other hand, we may see nothing of the sort. Trade may rapidly and steadily improve in 1931; a wave of prosperity may sweep over the country; Mr. Snowden may abolish the income tax and employers clamour in vain for labour; Mr. MacDonald may become the nation's darling and Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Herbert Morrison be allowed to go quietly on with their energetic and, on the whole, good work. But I shall be very much surprised.

The Government (whatever their merits may be) seem determined to be their own worst enemies; every week they go out of their way to invent a new rod for their backs—the wanton resuscitation of the General strike is the last and worst example. Sooner or later the patient and bewildered Liberals will be goaded so far that they will create a record and go into the same lobby together. The Conservatives will be returned and will to take strong measures, not all of which will be "popular." They again may cause trouble.

In my poor judgment, we are in for trouble, one way or the other, this year. Last year was a year of chatter—endless conferences, commissions, committees. I feel that this year things are going to happen; I don't, to be frank, much like the look of this year. But do not let me put you against it so soon. No doubt the celebrated British character will make the best of everything.

In any case, Sir or Madam, I raise my glass and "wish you all you wish yourself," as we say in this public house in the year 1931.

Mr. Ruttonshah Cooverji Merchant, Vice-President of the Yeotmal Municipality who died recently.

Recoup Lost Vitality

Side by side with the excesses we are addicted to, we ought to be wide awake and follow some simple means to recoup our vigour and vitality, side by side with their exaustion. It is then and only then that we can hope to maintain our strength and live a fairly long life. Even the strongest of us will see their strength disappearing gradually and their health shattering, unless they take proper precautions. Therefore

USE PROPER TONICS.

prepared by an eminent Physician; but beware of the quack remedies. Below are given some of the numerous choicest tonics prepared by the well known Physician of Northern India Pt., Thakur Dutta Sharma K. V.V. Bhushan. Select one for yourself or write particulars of your complaint and one suited to your temperament and constitution will be prepared.

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A MAHARAJAH'S PALACES

English Interior Decorator And A Controller Of Households To Be Taken To Alwar.

RULER'S SECRET ORGAN MUSIC.

The Maharajah of Alwar, who is in London for the Round Table Conference, has decided to confer upon an Englishman the task of combining the colourful romance of the East with the more sombre utility of the West when he has his six palaces in Alwar redecorated.

The Englishman is Mr. Norman Pannell, an interior decorations expert, who will return to India with the Maharajah.

The Maharajah's ambition is to make the interior of his palaces expensively beautiful in the Eastern sense, as they are now, of course, but to work into the drapings of priceless tapestries, jewelled hanging and richly-covered walls, the dignity, utility and comfort of the West. A fortune will be spent on this task.

A LEVELLED MOUNTAIN.

In addition, Mr. Pannell has been chosen to supervise the building, decorating and furnishing of a new palace which is to be built on Mount Abu for the Maharajah.

The foundation stone of this palace has already been laid on the summit of a hill, which has been levelled at the top, so that the royal residence, which will be the finest of the Indian hill-station homes, will overlook the whole of the State of Alwar.

This palace, "The Star" learns, will be a magnificent building. It will embrace the picturesque structure of huge domes and minarets and the modern conveniences of a swimming pool, music room, library, tennis courts, a polo ground, and heating and electric lighting, so that the owner will be able to entertain European guests in such a way that while they will still feel they are in India, they will have a feeling of homeliness.

250 APPLICATIONS.

Another Englishman is also to accompany the Maharajah back to India to hold the appointment of Controller of Palaces. No fewer than 250 applications for this post were received. This number has now been reduced to 12, and during next week the Maharajah will interview these and select one.

The duties of the Controller of Palaces will be to supervise Prince's entire staff of servants, to see that the Maharajah's wishes are carried out to the smallest detail, and to arrange and supervise everything in connection with the running of the houses.

The Maharajah spends four months of each year in camp on the mountain sides, and it will be the Controller's duty to go on ahead with his staff to prepare the camp. In addition to having the qualities of an organiser and superintendent of staff, the chosen man will have to have a knowledge of accountancy

FURNITURE FROM ENGLAND.

"His Highness," a member of his suite told a "Star" representative, "has sympathy for the unemployed in the Mother Country, and he feels that in giving orders for furniture and other things which he wishes to take back to Alwar with him, he will be doing a little to find work for them."

Most of the things which he has ordered, of course, will be specially made, and when his new palace is built it is probable that a shipload of special furniture and furnishings will be sent from England.

Incidentally, "The Star" learns, the Maharajah is a musician. His favourite instrument is a portable harmonium, which he takes with him wherever he goes. He has it with him now in London, and, no matter where he is, he invariably spends an hour before dinner in his music room playing it.

A member of the suite said that he plays Indian music mostly, although he is exceeding fond of a few British tunes, chiefly "Auld Lang Syne."

SHY MUSICIAN.

"I believe," it was added, "that he is self-taught, but he is very accomplished, although he will never play in public. If he were invited to a week-end party he would take his harmonium with him, but he would play it only in the privacy of his own room.

"In Alwar he has a string orchestra of native musicians, who play in public for him when he is entertaining any distinguished guests. They are very fine musicians and play Indian music with great skill and beauty.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that one of the earliest millionaire musicians was Rockefeller, who had an organ built in his home. But that was in the days when organs were ecclesiastical affairs, which produced, at the hands of a competent player, music, not electrically-enlivened cacophony.

Carnegie followed suit, but in both cases the millionaire musicians hired players.

The Maharajah, who is a colonel in the British Army, loves England second only to his native home.—"Star."

To preserve a soft, clear skin and enjoy a refreshing bath in winter, use "Bull Brand" Soaps of Model Soap Co., Calcutta.

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9-18-B

EVOLVING ORDER OUT OF CHINESE CHAOS

Generalissimo Chiang's Move

(BY LIM BOON-KENG).

All true patriots must admit with shame and regret that apparently soon after the establishment of the Re-public, the military and political leaders fell out among themselves. Each faction must have had very good reasons for its stubborness and determination to fight for its independent existence. Each has its army of friends, who can eloquently sing its praises. It also has its hosts of enemies to heap upon its cursed head enough of peremiads to make the heavens fall in prices!

CIVIL WAR

The civil war therefore goes on even though there may be no fighting. The opposing armies often do not know what they are fighting for. The peoples have no known causus belli, but they are unfortunately compelled to bear the burdens of disastrous wars. Of course, the people who are theoretically the sovereign should object and must stop the whole affair. The best way is to aim at social organization and self-government, when the inchoate masses can give expression to public opinion. The whole nation is groaning. It ought to resist oppression and rise to support the national cause espoused by the Kuomintang, thus hastening the success of the efforts of the Central Government.

There is no doubt that there is a very serious civil war going on in the North, where the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang and those Yen Hsishan hold two important sections of the country. In the South, the Canton authorities are face to face with the forces commanded by the Kuangsi leaders. The Central Government is trying to unify the country, and Marshal Chiang is consolidating the national forces in the Yangstze region. Throughout most provinces, there has been fighting of sort or quarrel between military leaders. In consequence foreigners have given glowing acounts of the civil war, and the Press in foreign lands is full of the fighting between "the war lords."

Thus there is no doubt that in the political world there is an indescribable confusion. Passions have run high and contentions have sometimes been translated into military contests. The militarists have not spared the people who realize quite well that war is being waged with the taxes levied on them. Here and there diseases are rampant, and there is no means of combating them on an adequate scale.

Nevertheless, the people go on with their affairs, as usual, as if nothing has happened at all. One does not meddle with other people's affairs in China more than can be helped! Thus there is this extra ordinary condition that peace prevails throughout the length and breath of the land, which is supposed to be rent asunder by civil war.

PROSPEROUS TRADE

The customs receipts controlled by foreigners have long shown by wonderful anomaly that despite the wars and political upheaval the trade of the towns has prospered and even improved so that the tax returns have increased. The merchant has correspondingly prospered, and though cities have been looted and districts ransacked yet like the Medusa they have immediately recovered.

The farmers have paid no more attention to the calamities as they would have done to an earthquake or a typhoon. As soon as the cataclysmal convulsions abated, they have come out all at once to remove the wreckage and to revive their arduous toil, and to draw from nature her never failing contribution to the national wealth.

The moment the dreaded soldiers move on, the schools hurriedly closed on their approach re-open, and the pupils of all classes flock back to continue their lessons. The educational societies reassemble and without needless ado, try to make the best of what is inevitables.

People of course but nevertheless they all work to make reparations, without waiting for the Gods to bestir themselves.

The industries too go on as usual although often hard put by military exactions and obstacles. It seems every one considers the mililtary sore as inevitable and therefore a necessary evil for the moment. "Live and let live" seems to be a doctrine universally acknowledged. Also the militarists often believe in making allowances for the rainy day and seldom go to extremes. Perhaps, this is a Chinese trait. In any case the villages have often experienced some relief at the moderation of men who had they been impelled merely by greed of gain might have done much worse. Every if these marauding soldiers are mere bandits, they must be given credit for some feeling of commiseration for their helpless victims.

The wonderful vitality of Chinese society is again in evidence. No matter how much a community suffers, as soon as the calamity is over, and the forces of destruction have ceased to operate, the social organization immediately sets to work to repair the damage and to restore the status quo. Probably no other society in the world has this power of revival.

TENACITY OF PURPOSE

This tenacity of purpose of Chinese citizens explains in part the permanence of the nation. The community once established will continue to hold its own. Independent and self-supporting by long habit and tradition, it will endeavour to maintain itself on its own resouces, and defend itself by every possible means.

The principal fact which people ought to remember is that the so-called wars are due to the quarrels of the quasi-feudal militarists. The people of the provinces have no quarrel with one another. Hence arises the anomaly of a prevailing peace amidst the endless conflicts—which however are often enough quite bloodless!

THE EMERGING DEMOCRACY

The moment the people rouse themselves and refuse to submit to this heartless levy, the fatal blow will be struck at the rampant militarism of the selfish chiefs. The assertion of the rights and powers of Democracy is emergent ,and the sooner the "sovereign" people awaken from their slumber and exercise the authority already given to them by the Republican constitution, peace will be resorted, for despotism and tyranny will only grow when they are tolerated by an ignorant and helpless and cowardly people. The Kuomintang, however, is bound by its loyalty to Dr. Sun Yatsen to rouse the people to carry out the duties thrown upon them by the Revolution. It is up to the leaders to see that every local organization works properly and yields to the people the powers that should be theirs instead of usurping the authorities and becoming ridiculous petty tyrants. The national government should never allow the district officials to forget their role, and the sooner the people are invited to put into practice the three principles, the better it is for the party leaders in the villages and towns.

While it is true peace depends largely upon the activities of the military leaders we who are representatives of the sovereign, should under Dr. Sun's constitution, should never forget that ultimately the people must assert themselves and demand the Peace so essential for their own prosperity, and for the safety and glory of the nation. Democracy is an absurdity if the people are dumb and paralyzed. The object of the Kuomintang is to do what is possible to arouse the people at the earliest moment. This work must be begun by every individual and need not be left to the organization as a body.

Now that the Generalismo Chiang has very generously invited the rebellious military leaders to cease fighting and to submit to the National Government, to which he has petitioned to pardon them, the door of peace has been opened much sooner than has been expected. Henceforth the world will know who are really responsible for the continuance of the civil war.

However the People as the true Sovereign must take the lead in resisting lawlessness and unlawful levies made by the recalcitrant chiefs. The will of the People must be made known in unequivocal language, and it is the duty of the Kuomintang to educate the masses in order that they may exercise the Powers invested in them by the National Constitution based on Dr. Sun's Three Principles of Democracy.—("From the Chinese Nation.")

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

—:o:—

Blessing To American Homes

EDISON AND PROHIBITION

Prohibition enforcement is becoming more practical day by day, Thomas A. Edison declared in one of the answers to six questions framed by the Rev. James K. Shields, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.

The questions of Mr. Shields and Mr. Edison's answers to them follows:

Question 1.—Do you approve of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States? If so why?

Answer:—Yes, it is a necessary and to permit practical enforcement of prohibition all over the country.

Question 2.—Has it helped the industrial and economic life of America at home and strengthened the industrial standing of our nation abroad?

Answer.—Yes, and to a greater extent than realized.

Question 3.—In your judgment, are children better fed and clothed and educated since the coming of national prohibition than they were before.

Answer.—In my judgment, I would say, decidedly, yes. In support of this opinion and in this connection let me cite my experience as a manufacturer, which is similar to that of other manufacturers. On pay days, before prohibition, hundreds of pale-faced women, shabbily dressed, some with faded shawls around their heads, appeared at our factory at West Orange. They were waiting to get some of their husbands money before he got to a saloon Within a year after amendment, not a single woman appeared. Surely we Americans do not want a return of this state of affairs. Undoubtedly the condition of the mother indicates the condition of the children, although they are perhaps a little better off than she, because she will do anything, even to the giving up of her life, to protect them.

Question 4.—What attitude should the womanhood of America hold toward prohibition, and why?

Answer.—Woman is the custodian of the home and the children. She certainly, if a normal woman, does not desire the introduction of narcotics into her home, which in many cases changes a humane man into a brute.

Question 5.—Are the boys and girls of America more likely to develop a higher degree of physical and mental fitness, and become in every way better and more useful citizens under national prohibition of the liquor traffic, or under the old licensed system, or any form of State or government control?

Answer.—Yes; they certainly cannot develop on alcohol and other narcotics.

Question 6.—Should the Eighteenth Amendment be retained as a blessing to our American homes to-day and to those of future generations?

Answer.—Yes, enforcement is getting more practical day by day. We now attack the large manufacturer right in our midst instead of men with flasks and home brews

Healing Balm To Lacerated Heart

—:o:—

The "Leader" writes:

Statesmanship has asserted itself in England. Let the healing balm be applied to the lacerated heart of India. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru made a feeling appeal for amnesty to political prisoners in India many of whom have been convicted for technical offences, for doing acts which in normal times would not have been regarded as criminal under the ordinary law of the land. There are officers of Government who have no faith in conciliation, but when the Round Table Conference and his Majesty's Government have adopted a constructive policy calculated to satisfy reasonable nationalist aspirations and to inaugurate a new era of freedom in India's history, then the task of the Government in India has been made easier and its duty clearer and it should insist on greater toleration being shown to the manifestations of the nationalist spirit, which do not really involve any danger to public peace. The duty of Congress leaders who are outside the jail in restoring normal conditions, so that the fruitful work of settling the details of the constitution may proceed with their cooperation, is also clear.

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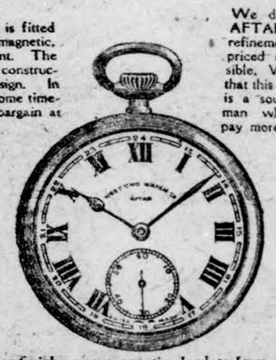
Our introduction of this fine Ten Rupee pocket watch is recent, yet large numbers have already been despatched to all parts of the Country and are giving every satisfaction to their owners.

The AFTAB watch is fitted with a strong, non-magnetic, keyless lever movement. The case is of substantial construction and modern design. In all, a good and handsome timekeeper, a veritable bargain at the price.

The AFTAB watch is warranted free from all defects of construction and materials. Our Name on the dial is proof of our confidence in its time - keeping and wearing qualities.

We do not claim that the AFTAB has all the merits and refinements of our higher-priced models—that is impossible. We do claim, however, that this new Ten Rupee watch is a sound investment for the man who cannot afford to pay more.



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"Government Means Jobs."

MR. BRAILSFORD'S "AERIAL" SURVEY OF INDIA

Communal Electorates Must Go

"ARM THE PEASANTRY WITH A CONSTITUTIONAL WEAPON"

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "Nation" of Jan. 10:—

At a height of six thousand feet above the deserts of Southern Persia, in a steady and comfortable aeroplane, it is easy to review one's impression of a seven weeks' stay in India. The abstract terms which politicians are discussing at the Round Table have taken colour and shape. India's demand for self-government means now for me a crowd dressed in homespun and white caps, which shouts its slogans behind a group of prisoners in hand-cuffs, whom the police are escorting to jail. Ministers I visualize as those polite but ineffectual persons whom I encountered hunting for jobs in the lobbies of a provincial capital. The 'depressed classes' stand, dark, meagre figures in patient humility on the edge of a seated crowd of villagers, until I beck on them to approach. Can I marshal these figures so that they shall take their parts in an orderly political debate on the issue of self-government?

INDIAN MINISTERS.

The first impression that disengage itself is disconcerting. At a distance I had not realized how slight the preparation for self-government has been. The Provincial Council enjoyed, under the Montagu reform scheme, much latitude in debate, but very little of the reality of power. Everyone knows that finance was a 'reserved' subject under the firm grasp of an English bureaucrat. But it was rarely that the elected Indian Ministers of the 'transferred' subjects, even of education and agriculture, had the will, the capacity, or the prestige to assert themselves. They were fleeting figures who enjoyed but a brief tenure of office. Rarely was there behind them an organized party with a coherent programme. The vote of the elected members of the Council might upset them, but for their nomination to office they must look to the Governor's favour. Inevitably these Indian Ministers became the spokesmen of the permanent bureaucracy, which in its turn grew skilled in the art of recruiting a majority in the elected Council by dispensing patronage. Jobs in these Indian provinces, posts and honours for a member, or his relatives or his clients, were as much the raw material of politics as they were in Walpole's England. This was, indeed, inevitable, since the loosely organized parties rarely had a clearly defined social programme, and neither at the elections nor afterwards in the Council, was there any clear-cut grouping on the basis of opinions or interests.

THE INITIAL ERROR.

The initial error of both the reforms schemes, the grouping of voters by religion in separate communal electorates, vitiated the whole experiment and prevented the formation of parties which would concern themselves with social and economic realities. Religion in these contests was nothing more than the flag under which rival sections of the upper and middle class fought for the distribution of posts and offices. Theology has no place in these contentions. The absorbing concern of each communal party is to secure for its own co-religionists as high a proportion as possible of jobs, large and small, ranging from ministerial portfolios down to the humblest appointments in the Customs, the Police, the Post Office, and the Railways. Where entry is by examination, the struggle is transferred to the schools and colleges; and Moslems, who are in the mass rather poorer and much worse educated than Hindus, will fight to secure the reservation of a fixed percentage of places, irrespective of merit, in every Government Training College. Not only must there be a Moslem member in every Ministry; one-third of the students in a veterinary college must also look to Mecca for salvation. The acute and chronic unemployment in the educated class lends passion to these rivalries, which in their turn frustrate any normal and fruitful development of political thinking.

If to the small educated class Government means jobs, what does it mean to the villages? In its most beneficent incarnation it means water. I saw it at its best in the irrigation colonies in the Punjab, where the engineer has turned desert into garden, and in the villages tall men and stately bullocks reap rich harvests beside the canal. But the Punjab is a favoured province, for it breeds men and horses for the Army. Elsewhere one rarely met with Government in this beneficent shape. In the average village, Government means the land-tax and the police, and very little more. The main roads which it requires for its own purposes are fairly good, but the village roads are mere sand tracks, impassable in the rainy season. In the village school, which only the less impoverished children can afford to attend, a teacher, who receives a lower wage than the policeman, does for a small fee what he can, without pictures or apparatus, to teach sundry arts which have no relation whatever to village life. A few maps he will have, but those which I saw were so tattered and worn as to be unrecognizable. There may be a dispensary many miles away, hopelessly beyond the reach of a sick child stricken with fever. Government in the concrete means in these villages the police at the nearest thana or station.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

To write temperately or credibly about the Indian police is not easy. Their British chiefs hadve struggled with very little success to modify the tradition which earlier conquerors left behind them. Wherever one goes, one hears the most sweeping charges of universal corruption levied against Indian police officers as well as men, and non-official Englishmen will confirm what Indians allege. In the villages one could not escape this subject, and every day from every class, landlords and moneylenders as well as peasants, I heard with wearisome detail, stories of bribery and blackmail. Of the brutality of these Indian policemen (including their officers) I had ample and painful evidence in the sight of wounds and bruises and even broken limbs, whenever I moved through the villages in the wake of detachments engaged in collecting the taxes. I could cite an experienced British official for the statement that torture to extract evidence occasionally persists. British officials are few and busy, and rightly or wrongly the peasants believe that it is useless to complain. A determined man may, at great expense, win a case against a police-officer who has wronged him, by carrying it to the higher courts which enjoy universal respect. But even then it does not follow that the guilty officer will be punished or dismissed. I had the curiosity to collect the legal records of cases of this kind, and some illuminating personal experiences came to me also in my wanderings. The British official tradition in India is one of high integrity and devotion to duty. But as I looked at it from the angle of the Indian peasant, it had a fault which all but neutralized these virtues. It lives on prestige. This Government cannot shake off the age-long tradition of autocracy, that it is above the people. It dare not admit a fault, or rebuke a subordinate for excess of zeal. It exacts loyalty from these Indian officials and it owes them loyalty in return. It will not dismiss a reliable police-officer, even when a judge has censured him in open court merely because he has ill-used peasants. This is what any student of human nature would expect, though the grossness of some of these cases startled me. The British official in India is doubly aloof: first, because in social life he mixes little with unofficial Indians, and secondly because in office hours he is surrounded by Indian subordinates who may have an interest in misleading him. This handicap, always serious, makes good or even tolerable government impossible, so soon as the nationalist resistance attains the proportions of a mass movement. To-day the British official moves and works among a hostile people, and his Indian subordinates are subjected to a rigid social boycott. In these conditions, government becomes a sort of civil war.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. CANNOT BE DELAYED.

No sane man who has seen India during this year of turmoil supposes that the grant of responsible government can be delayed without irreparable damage, moral and economic, to its people and ourselves. But these rambling reflections have led in two contrary directions. On the one hand the educated class which alone, under the present system, can influence policy, has had no sufficient preparation. It is absorbed in the struggle for jobs, and has allowed itself to be split by religious divisions. On the other hand, an attempt to perpetuate bureaucratic rule would offer no prospect of better government to the masses in the villages. We dare neither stand still nor go backwards, but the advance will be perilous and unhappy unless the new constitution brings with it the reality with the forms of democracy.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES MUST GO.

On one condition there ought to be no hesitation. Parliamentary institutions cannot function on the basis of separate communal electorates. While these remain, no stable parties can be formed, nor can the electorate be trained to vote on the social and economic issues which clamour for constructive handling. If the Moslem diehards veto any voluntary settlement with Hindus, the British Government must be prepared to dictate. That way out of the 'impasses' even the Moslems, in their hearts might welcome. So much, in a talk which I had at Delhi, their ablest leader confessed. Back and forward we had argued, when at last he startled me by blurting out: 'A Government should govern. You all believe in a single electorate. Why don't you impose it?'

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE.

With this one change, the possibility of genuine democratic government would begin for India. Parties would be driven to seek support for programmes, where to-day it suffices to appeal to religious prejudice My second condition will seem more daring. I believe that in India we must do what has been done in Ceylon: we must base the constitution on universal or at least on manhood franchise. At a distance when one recalls the daunting percentage of illiteracy, such an advance may seem rash. As one learns to know these villages the difficulty tends to disappear. These peasants do not think, and would not vote as individuals. They suffer and think as a compact mass; and as a mass each village would vote. To ask whether we shall enfranchise the illiterate villager is to put the question in a misleading way. The true question is rather: 'Shall we enfranchise the village?' If you answer 'No,' you must face the alternative: you must then confer the franchise, and with it the ultimate control over government on the owner of the village. Your Councils will remain, what they are at present, a reflection of the will of the owner or 'zemindar' class.

That would be tolerable if the interests of owner and tenant were identical. In fact they are violently opposed, and the landlord will use his political power to perpetuate one of the systems of tenure which survive in the modern world. The devisers of Indian constitutions have been sedulous in providing for the representation of minorities. Is it not time that we should provide also for the representation of the majority? At present the tenant masses of the villages have rarely a vote and never a representative. So long as we retain a property qualification, there can be little hope of ending the present system of exploitation, nor will the machinery of government, including the rough and arbitrary police, be brought under popular control.

ENTRY OF WOMEN AND VILLAGES INTO POLITICS.

These, to old students of India will appear eccentric and unhelpful conclusions. A year ago they would have been so. But in this last year a new India has awakened to action; first, women and then the villages have entered politics. Congress, when it launched the policy of resisting taxes, though only of starving the Government of India's Exchequer. In effect, in those provinces which have a system of tenancy, it has raised the most fundamental of social issues that can divide society in a country that lives by agriculture. This sudden swing of attention to the burdens that the peasant carries in rent and land-tax, came at a moment when the prices of his main crops had dropped to a half, or even to a third of last year's figure. Fresh from the misery of these villages, I confess that the telegrams from London which tell of learned constitutional debates over the basis of Federation strike me as unreal. Indian thought is not busied with these things. It has been driven down to the naked facts of village life—the starvation and the usurious debts, the taxes, and the rent that goes to a landlord who performs no social function. These will be, or ought to be, the first problems that a self-governing India faces. If she postpones them, or if she solves them with a bias towards the landed class, she will be confronted before another harvest goes to the usurer's granary, with agrarian revolt. If we draft the constitution on the assumption that these peasants are still passive and negligible, we shall perpetuate injustice to-day, and lay the train for such an uprising of the villages as overtook Russia. The far sighted policy is to arm these awakening peasants with a constitutional weapon.

MORE ARRESTS.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 23.

Sjt. Ramchandra Vinayak Navare the first Dictator of the Kolaba District Congress Committee and Taluka Congress Committee Alibag and Sjt. H. V. Mahajan a prominent Congress worker of Alibag have been arrested to-day under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The house of Mr. Mahajan has been searched to-day.

Mr. Datar a Congress Volunteer has been arrested to-day under the Census Act.

"the same thing"?

No, Sir!

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BRITISH IMPORTS TO INDIA.

Fall Of 68 Crores.

BOARD OF TRADE FIGURES FOR APRIL-SEPTEMBER

An article on British India's trade during the six months April to September, 1930, appears in the "Board of Trade Journal." It mentions that the grand total of imports, exports, and re-exports amounted to Rs. 213 crores, as against Rs. 281 crores in the same period of 1929, a decrease of Rs. 68 crores. Under the head "United Kingdom share of import trade" the article says:

While the total imports into India declined from Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 87-1/2 crores, the share of the United Kingdom in the import trade fell from Rs. 52 crores to Rs. 35 crores, and our percentage figure from 43 to 40. This serious falling off in the British share was mainly accounted for by the following reductions:—

Article	(Lakhs.) Rs.
Unbleached piece goods	326
Bleached piece goods	300
Coloured, printed, or dyed piece goods	179
Galvanised steel sheet	104
Machinery and millwork	102
Cotton yarns	100
Cigarettes	39
Woollen piece goods	23
Hardware	18

60 p. c. REDUCTION IN TEXTILES.

It will be noted that the reduction in textiles accounts for more than 60 per cent of the decrease, the other items being mainly bazaar trades, which have been most affected by the boycott movement. The falling off in the imports of machinery was primarily due to the general curtailment of industrial activities as a result of the world-wide economic depression. There is a tendency to exaggerate the effects of the political agitation, which have to some extent concealed the fact that there would in any case have been a most material reduction in the import trade this year owing to the fact that the prices of India's staple commodities have all slumped, and the country is suffering most severely from the world-wide economic depression.

The following table gives the percentage figures of the imports from our principal competitors:—

Country.	April-September. 1930 p.c.	1929 p.c.
Germany	6.5	6.7
Netherlands	1.9	1.7
Belgium	2.9	2.9
France	1.6	1.9
Italy	2.6	2.7
Japan	8.8	9.4
United States	8.6	7.1

It will be remarked that, with the exception of the United States, our foreign rivals have not beeen able to profit by the political situation to the extent which might have been expected. Their shipments to India have, in fact, been materially reduced—in the case of Japan by no less than Rs. 366 lakhs, owing to greatly reduced shipments of grey and coloured piece goods and yarns. Although the share of the United States has risen by 1½ per cent. her total shipments to India have fallen by Rs. 107 lakhs, mainly owing to reduced imports of motor-vehicles, kerosene oil, hardware, and raw cotton.—"Manchester Guardian."

—:o:—

"THE INDIAN BOYCOTT"

—:o:—

"A Very Seriour Matter"

LONDON PAPER'S WAIL.

In the cotton industry ground has been lost in practically all centres of production, and the depression is now worldwide. So far as this country is concerned export trade continues to be adversely affected by the disturbed world conditions, chief of which has been the unsatisfactory position of affairs in India. The boycott of British goods has been a very serious matter, the political situation in Bombay and Calcutta being particularly acute. General conditions in China continued to be adverse to trade activity, transactions being disorganised owing to the falling exchange. Trade with European countries has been irregular, and the restrictions on imports into Australia had an effect on business.

Since a year ago further progress has been made by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, the newly nationalised textile combine, and many more mills have been absorbed, with considerable savings. The report of the Government Committee on the cotton industry was published in July and met with a mixed reception, most of the recommendations having already been considered. The results of the eight-looms experiment carried out at Burnley are still the matter of consideration, and it is hoped that the scheme will be extended. Calico printing companies should benefit should the proposed merger of all such firms into one concern, with a capital of more than £16,000,000, become a fact.

The wool trade suffered unprecedented depression during the year, wool being at the lowest prices on record, and the demand for manufactured goods either for home trade or for export being very poor. Some encouragement can be derived from the fact that, in the nature of things, a gradual and irregular rise is more probable than a further fall.—"Financial Times."

The "Daily Mail" reports that Princess Beatrice slipped and fell in Kensington Palace and fractured her left fore-arm.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN.—The death is announced of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick who originated the idea of two-minutes' silence on the Armistice Day.—Reuter.

OORGAUM.—Another dead body was recovered in Oorgaum mine rockburst late on Saturday making eleven killed altogether.—A. P.

IS JAYAKAR LIKE JEKYLL AND HYDE?

(Continued from page 12.)

the effect of such general disarmament; why should not India make some economies in that direction? Supposing a further possibility, that with a more popular form of Government established in the country and a person of the eminence of Sir Mohammed Shafi once more in the Cabinet by means of his influence in the Mohammedan world is able to establish tranquility on the Frontier so that the Frontier menace is reduced—I am giving possibilities only—why should not India have the chance of reducing in view of such circumstances its huge military expenditure?

WANTED PERIODICAL REVISION

I am, therefore, suggesting Sir, what I think is a very modest proposal, that the military expenditure should be allowed to be revised periodically. I am quite alive to the anxiety which some Englishmen feel that a popular Assembly coming into its own for the first time will take steps to have speedy reduction of the military expenditure. Some of our men, being entrusted with power, will become the most discreet. You have never given them a chance so far. However, I am alive to this danger, and I am therefore suggesting two things; that there should be a periodical revision of our expenditure and experts on both sides or an independent tribunal should find out every three or five years what reduction could be made both in the strength of the Army and the money which we spend for the purposes of the Army. I am sure that in course of time we shall be able to release a part of this money which at present is closely tied up. The second thing I would ask, Sir, as is possible to do with the aid of the experts available in my country and yours, is that a definite period should be set for complete Indianisation of the Army. That would be a solace to India. I know the difficulty of accepting dates beforehand and in advance, but I do not think it is impossible.

An experiment was tried by a Committee of my countrymen some years ago, but having regard to the change of circumstances which has taken place then the proposals of that Committee are not now quite suitable with reference to the period they provided. But then, I do not think it would be very difficulty to give India that solace. It would be a great solace to my country if we could say that, at the end of so many years, the Army will be completely Indianised. It will go a long way to restore the confidence and good will of the people.

(To be Continued).

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BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 27, 1931.

IS JAYAKAR LIKE JEKYLL AND HYDE?

Deplores His "Evil Reputation"

SPEECH BEFORE FEDERAL STRUCTURE SUB-COMMITTEE IN LONDON

Pleads For Responsibility In Centre

We publish below extracts from the exhaustive speech of Mr. Jayakar delivered at the meeting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, under the influence of Lord Reading's enrapturing music. After feeling what Indians "must have fell" on hearing the noble Lord, Mr. Jayakar proceeded to make out a strong case for Responsibility at the Centre. He quoted his membership of legislatures to prove how men of intellect were "wasting their talent in making wild and irresponsible speeches". He then went on to deplore the duality of his "evil reputation"—a "communalist" in England and "an ardent social reformer". Dealing with the Army he described how his servants would take fright at the sight of a revolver on his table out of sheer ignorance of military affairs. He pleaded for more Indian contact with the Army through the appointment of a non-official Minister responsible to the Viceroy.

I am speaking, Sir, purely as a non-official;

My comments, therefore, are based upon my experience as a non-official member of the Opposition, both in the Provincial and in the Central Legislature.

RECEIVES "A GREAT REVELATION".

May I say a few words about the excellent speech that Lord Reading made yesterday. If his Lordship will permit me to to say so, the speech came to me as a great revelation, because it indicated a mind that was trying its best to inform itself, notwithstanding its pre-ocupations, so as to be as helpful as possible in its contribution to the debate. I was very closely following his speech, which indicated to me a day-to-day change and transformation of beliefs. The speech appeared to me to be very helpful. No doubt there are points here and there on which an Indian, like me may have a difference of view, and, as I go on with my speech, I shall make these points clear.

As I heard the speech I felt what many of my friends here must have felt, that if every word of what he said here could be heard in India, 7,000 miles away and could reverberate in the innermost recesses of nationalist ranks, I take the liberty of saying that some of the suspicion and prejudice as regards the attitude of the Liberal Party on Indian Reforms would cease hour by hour as his speech went on.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT

Sir, my plea for transferring responsibility is that your present Government has become impossible. There are reasons for it, of which I need not go into the details, but in India we have arrived at a stage where the Government and the people have lost the confidence and respect of each other. I do not wish to indulge in the language of exaggeration, I am stating that plain fact as a man who has sat on the Opposition benches, and who has seen the Government fail from day to day, both in the Provinces and at the Centre, and the mutual distrust and suspicion which go on increasing from day to day between the Government on the one side and the people on the other. This is, if I may say so, a vast wastage of energy and power. I need not put it on a higher ground—the immense wastage of intellect, power and energy both on the part of the members of the Government and on the part of the Opposition, that has struck me as the most important plea on which responsibility at the Centre could be asked for.

STOP THIS WASTAGE.

Sir, I have watched year after year, both in the Provincial and in the Central Government, men of intellect wasting their talent in making wild and irresponsible speeches, because when you have an irresponsible Opposition, all that we have got to do is to make wild speeches. I have seen men on my side—and I think it is a tragedy—men who would have adorned any office, however high, and men who would compare with your best men without any disadvantage to themselves, men who Nature meant to be in very high office with their constructive talent, their patriotism, their non-communal attitude, men who have devoted thity or thirty-five years to public life, wasted in the Opposition, because not one little of constructive power or responsibility was in their hands. On the other hand, there is the irresponsible Executive. I have been personally witness to men in the Civil Service who have, for example, thirty years' experience behind them, in charge of portfolios, men who wrote beautiful minutes and files, but had never had to deal with men face to face as we have to do at the Bar, and openly confessing to me that they were transplanted into an atmosphere in the Legislature which was entirely foreign to them, possibly at the age of 50—men immensely talented, but being irresponsible and unable to understand the popular point of view, bungled hopelessly. That is another instance of wastage of power and intellect on the side of the Government. My pleas, therefore, are based on this, Sir. I want to stop this wastage in India going on

IRRATIONAL PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Another important circumstance is this, and I should like to say this especially to our friends of the British delegation who have been drawn from the best part of British public life here. Under your present Government you do not give my country any opportunity for the aggregation of parties on rational principles. Your present system drives all of us into a herd, the only nexus amongst us being opposition to Government.

May I give an instance of my own humble experience. I have gained a rather evil reputation—two kinds of reputation. In this country I have gained the reputation of being a communalist. In my own country I have, on the contrary, the reputation of being an ardent social reformer recognizing no caste or creed—two somewhat contradictory reputations to enjoy, it is my misfortune. But I had the good fortune to introduce into the Legislature several pieces of social legislation which went underneath the accepted doctrines of Hindu society and Hindu Law.

My Party went to absolute pieces and totally disintegrated on these social questions. Men who were my leaders and my associates on all political questions voting solidly together in the same lobby made the strongest speeches against my own legislation and we found for the first time, when a non-political question was on, and Government left its adherents free to vote as they liked, this solid party of Nationalists, disintegrating into opposing groups, violently ranged each other.

Therefore, my plea, Sir, is this. Your present system does not give any chance to Indian politicians to aggregate on sound rational principles.

WHAT GANDHIJI WILL ACCEPT.

We have now reached a stage when it is impossible to get any good out of the present system of Government. I, therefore, submit that there should be a complete transfer of responsibility at the Centre. I am anxious that the transfer should be made under such circumstances as to evoke mutual trust and confidence. I am not sure whether I shall be appreciated when I say this. I am speaking, too, with my knowledge of my nationalist friends. When we arrive at the stage when England gives a clear indication that it is prepared to trust India, I have no doubt in my mind, speaking specially of one or two leading Congressmen, that they of their own accord will say:—"We do not wish to bite off more than we can chew." They themselves will say it. I am basing my comment upon facts and upon several long conversations which we have had, at some of which my esteemed friend Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was present, that if England could today create an impression in India that the safeguards which England was proposing were dictated, not by any selfish desire on the part of England to retain power for itself, but by a genuine desire for the welfare of India, and that the safeguards were suggested in the interests of India, I have no doubt that even a man like Mr. Gandhi would say: "I am not prepared to take up this responsibility for the present. I do not wish to bite off more than I can chew." If such a favourable impression could be created, I think that that would be the position.

ARMY RESERVATION.

When it was said by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru that the Army and Foreign Relations should be reserved, I knew what he meant, but I am not sure whether we are all agreed as to what we mean when we say that the Army and Foreign and Political Relations should be reserved. There are many aspects of the Army Department which I am quite sure that many in India will agree should be reserved. I do not wish to go into minute details and tire your patience. There are, on the other hand, other parts of the Army Department which I am quite convinced it is not necessary to reserve at all. For instance, speaking of the actual use of the Army, the calling out of the troops, to which Lord Reading referred, either for internal tranquility or for external operations, I believe that you may find a large concensus of opinion in India will agree to its reservation for a few years. So also on its technical side, about which by an evil system of Government we have been kept completely ignorant for all these years, so much indeed that if by mistake I leave a revolver on my table my servants will refuse to go near the table out of sheer fright, such is our ignorance of military affairs and of firearms. This being the present condition, the technical side of the Army might be reserved for a few years into the hands of the Crown. But surely the same argument cannot apply to many parts of the Army. For instance, just to detail a few, there are the following:—the Volunteer movement, our auxiliary and territorial forces, the supply and control of the reserves, military education, the maintenance of what you call Sandhurst in your country. There are many other questions which come under the Army Department. All these are grouped under the head "Army," but surely the same argument cannot apply to these Departments of the Army.

POPULAR MILITARY MEMBER

What I mean is that the use of the Army and technical questions relating to the Army may be reserved, but that does not mean that all Departments which go with the Army, some of which I have detailed, need to be reserved. Coming to the main question, with regard to which I am in agreement with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, that there should ge a member in charge of this Department temporarily responsible to the Crown represented by the Viceroy, I do not wish to go into the number of years for which he may be responsible, because that is a matter of detail which experts on both sides will settle. I entirely agree with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's suggestion, and I am very glad that it found acceptance in such high quarters as Lord Reading. I believe that the suggestion which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has made is a wise one, although as Lord Reading said, at first blush it appears a little illogical and fantastic. I have given some thought to that suggestion and it appeals to me for this reason, that I am very anxious that during the period of transition, a process should be set up of getting India into more and more touch with military affairs. The best way of establishing this contact, which will grow more and more in its effect and intensity, is, and I make a suggestion going further than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has gone, that the Viceroy should take his Military Member from amongst non-officials of the Indian Legislative Assembly. I venture to say, Sir, that although we are not all conversant with military affairs, there will at least be a few men in every Legislature who could be safely asked to take up this portfolio and work in collaboration with all the expert talent which that portfolio has behind it. The Commander-in-Chief may be asked to work in league with this member.

AN ENGLISH PRECEDENT

I have seen an experiment in your own country, Sir, of a person who has never had any military training or military attachments, a person who, if anything was distinguished for his fondness for German philosophy and forensic skill. No one would have suspected that Lord Haldane would have made such a successful War Minister. I have read his autobiography. I want that experiment to be made in India. How did he succeed? He mentions it himself in his autobiography. He succeeded, not by rivalling the technical knowledge and skill of his subordinates, but by amplifying it and supplementing it and by bringing into the common output the point of view which the public occupied and which he was well fitted to represent. I see no difficulty on 'a priori' grounds why this experiment should not succeed to the same extent as in your country, especially now that the Princes are coming who have a hereditary talent for military affairs. I hope that they will send us some mililtary men as their representatives. I think that the experiment has now a greater chance of being successful than if only British India was represented in the Legislative Assembly. Subject to this small addition, I entirely agree with the suggestion made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, that such a member should be made jointly responsible with the Cabinet. It will have a great effect.

It will be the introduction of the thin end of responsibility in his office even during the period of transition. In my opinion, it will be a most valuable experiment to try. After all, there is no risk from the British point of view, because ultimately the Viceroy is responsible for the decisions.

MILITARY FINANCE

I come now to the important question which Lord Reading raised, namely, that in military finance and military expenditure there ought to be a reservation as regards two matters, so far as I could gather from His Lordship's speech, viz., as regards the reduction of the strength of the Army and as regards the reduction in military expenditure. Sir, I ask my friends to give serious consideration to this proposal with which I do not agree. At present we are spending 55 crores of rupees out of 130, giving rough figures. I think that it is a great drain upon the revenues of India. I am looking forward to a great many economies being rendered possible in the military expenditure with the establishment of a more popular form of Government. I think that we ought to provide by some means which our experts may suggest for the reduction of this expenditure consistently with safety and tranquillity on our borders and inside.

For instance, suppose in course of time, when a popular Government comes into existence we have a system of military training in the form of conscription, making it necessary to maintain such a large standing army, supposing again for instance your labours, Sir, in this country to bring about general disarmament succeed, as I hope they will do some day, and we are caught in

(Continued on Page 11)

PLEA FOR PRISONERS IN C. P. COUNCIL

Legislators' Ignorance Of What Induces Resort To Hunger-Strike.

GOND LEADER GET 13 YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 20.

Treatment of political prisoners and relief to the agriculturists' these two questions engaged the attention of the members of the C. P. Legislative Council, which has just closed its session.

Mr. C. B. Parekh's resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report whether the prisoners in jail were over-worked or whether they did not get any rest or recreation was passed by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Parakh painted a gloomy picture of the over worked prisoners which greatly affected their health. The discussion that followed showed how lightly some of the councillors who opposed the motion treated the question. One of the members is reported to have said, referring to the hunger-strikes, that those who do not wish to take food may resort to hunger-strike.

LAST DEFENCE OF PRISONER

It was their pleasure. Litde did the honourable member realise that hunger-strike was the last weapon in the armoury of the prisoner that he could use in drawing pointed attention to his grievances. As Mr. G. C. Singhai, who was himself a prisoner, once, said it was absolutely impossible for the non-official visitors to know the real condition of the prisoners as they were not allowed to talk with them freely.

Another resolution which was passed was the one relating to the release of political prisoners who had been sent to jail for practising civil disobedience, not involving acts of violence.

C. D. MOVEMENT FIGURES

The question time was as usual very lively and the Government members were bombarded with supplementary questions relating to the treatment of political prisoners and the present economic crisis. The answers given to the members in reply to their questions elicited the information that the amount realised from the political prisoners to the end of October amounted to Rs. 71,316 and the balance to be realised was Rs. 72,185. The total number of persons who were convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement up 27th December was 4853. 19 volunteers in Amraoti and 4 in Buldana were flogged. As Juar bread was the staple diet for ordinary prisoners, Government did not see any reason to change it for "C" class prisoners in the Nagpur Central Jail. The question whether any reduction in the number of Commissioners can be recommended was under consideration.

LATE S. G. GORE

The excise contractor who is alleged to have thrown a brickbat which hit Mr. S. G. Gore of Buldana as a result of which he died, has been arrested. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Gore who was a promising pleader and who sacrificed his life while picketing the liquor sales.

GOND LEADER GETS 13 YEARS

It is rumoured that all political prisoners in Khandwa jail have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the bad food they were getting.

Gajan Gond of Betul, the leader of the Gonds who led them in the Forest Satyagraha Movement has been sentenced to 13 years' R. I.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY"

The C. P. Marathi "War Council" has decided to observe Monday, the 26th January, 1931 as "Independence Day." The programme includes Flag salutation processions and meeting.

PESHAWAR.—Major Parsons, late of the British Legation in Kabul, has taken charge of the office of Political Agent, Khyber, vice Col. Garstine proceeded home on eight months' leave.—A. P.

"EACH COUNTRY MUST HAVE FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

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For Enrichment Of Human Synthesis.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

LAHORE, Jan. 25.

The All-Asian Women's Conference concluded its session this afternoon. It passed eleven resolutions concerning education, religion drisk, drugs, health, culture, equality of status of men and women, rights of children, rights of self-expression, world peace, stoppage of traffic in women and children and labour.

The first resolution urges free compulsory education of every boy and girl in Asia. The second resolution says that in order to promote the spirit of religious tolerance, love and harmony amongst the communities, the lives and teachings of the great religious leaders should be taught in schools and comparative study of the great religion of the world included in the curriculum of colleges. The third resolution recommends the prohibition of and limitation of the production of alcohol, opium and other drugs and propaganda against alcohol among students. The fourth resolution asks the countries of Asia, except Japan, to spend money on health schemes and institute researches into the causation of diseases peculiar to the East, as well as into the development of indigenous systems of medicine in the light of modern science.

ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY.

The fifth resolution emphasises the necessity of retaining a high spiritual consciousness and desires the women of Asia to maintain a high standard uninfluenced by the materialistic trend of modern times. The sixth resolution urges the abolition of polygamy and the grant of equal rights to women in respect of the guardianship of children, property, rights of divorce, adult franchise and nationality for married women. The seventh resolution urges the enactment of suitable Children's Act, and the abolition of child marriage. The eighth resolution says that in order that every individual and every nation may have the unfettered right of self-expression for the enrichment of the human synthesis, this Conference considers it imperative that each country shall have full responsible Government.

The ninth resolution gives wholehearted support to the League of Nations, and urges women to do their utmost for the League both individually and collectively. The tenth resolution urges the abolition of brothels and raising the age of consent to eighteen years. The last resolution demands legislation to regulate women's hours of work and wages, and urges that provision should be made for illness, accident, old age and maternity benefit, housing, and medical aid, etc.—A. P.

JUGGLER'S EXPERIMENT RESULTS IN DEATH.

Snake Charmer Arrested Along With Five Others.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Rajbari (Faridpur), Jan. 25.—A snake-charmer, his companion, and four others were arrested in connection with the experiment of snake-bite cure on a Mistri, who subsequently died. The juggler gave a display of snakes in order to show that he could cure people bitten by snakes by means of herbs, and made a practical demonstration, allowing his hand to be bitten by a cobra and getting cured by an application of herbs. Kinu Mondal Mistri, being emboldened by this, wanted to have it applied to him. The cobra bit him twice, causing bleeding and injuries. The juggler's attempt to cure him failed, and he died afterwards.—A. P. Special.

9-YEAR BOY SACRIFICED.

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To Achieve Success In Sorcery.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Sambalpur, Jan. 25.—Jadu Sonari and his nephew Ovi were sentenced by the District Sessions Judge on a charge of murder of a Sonari lad, aged nine, whose body after a prolonged search was found in a well in Jadu's house. It is stated that the boy was sacrificed by the accused in order that they might achieve success in the art of sorcery, which they practised.

"SINGULAR PHENOMENON."

An immersion ceremony of the immage of Saraswati, which has been worshipped at the office of the Bengal Bus Syndicate, has been postponed in view of a singular phenomenon which has been characterised by the orthodox Hindus as miraculous. It is stated that the garland round the neck of the image was found to be constantly shaking automatically since Saturday morning. Men in thousands flocked to the place to see the image.—A. P. Special.

LAHORE.—The death has occurred of Mr. Harbakhsh Singh, Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

HATHIKHEL RIOTING CASE JUDGMENT.

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Two Accused Get 14 Years' R. I.: Rest to Varying Terms

PESHAWAR, January 25.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, has delivered judgment in Hathikhel rioting case. He has convicted and sentenced two persons to fourteen years, four to ten years and 31 to one and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

The case was a sequel to the riot which occurred at Bannu on August 24, which resulted in Captain Ashcroft of Thirteenth Frontier Force Rifles and eight men being killed in a clash with Hathikhel Wazirs.—A. P.

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21 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

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For Cutting Toddy Trees.

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

21 Congress volunteers were arrested and brought to Nagpur from Umrar, a Tahsil place, it is alleged on a charge of cutting 25 standing toddy trees.—A. P.

JAILED ANDHRA LEADER TO BE OPERATED UPON.

BELLARY, January 23.

Mr. Kadapa Subrahmanyam, Andhra, leader and dictator of Cudappa District "War Council" who is undergoing one year's imprisonment in the Centrall Jail, Bellary, for leading Satyagraha was under orders of the Madras Government temporarily released to undergo an operation. He was brought to the Head-quarters hospital.

PRATAP HIGH SCHOOL ANNUAL GATHERING.

Shri Pratap High School celebrated the Annual gathering on January 19. A programme of interesting dialogues and dramatic pices was gone through by the boys.

RAYAT CONFERENCE AT CHIKODI.

The Rayat Conference of Chikodi Taluka will be held on Sunday (February 1) under the Presidentship of Mr. V. B. Purantk, a prominent Lingayat leader and Editor of "Lokmat" of Hubli.

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